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Users' Guide

PART B. GLOSSARY



Census of Population and Housing

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Users' Guide

PART B. GLOSSARY

1980

Census of
Population and
Housing

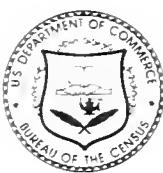
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Glossary

INTRODUCTION

The 1980 census Glossary provides a comprehensive, cross-referenced listing of the definitions of population, housing, geography, and technical terms associated with the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. The Glossary is designed to be a standard reference source, supplementing the concepts discussed in Part A-Text of the 1980 census Users' Guide.

Many of the terms defined here also were defined in Summary Tape File (STF) technical documentation. The Glossary, however, does not limit its coverage to only those terms, but includes the definitions of concepts used in all aspects of the 1980 census program.

Population and housing subjects recognized in the 1980 census are defined fully in the Glossary. These definitions support the descriptive text in chapter 2 "Questions Asked" of Part A-Text of the Users' Guide which briefly describes each questionnaire item and provides a facsimile of the 1980 census long form questionnaire and the accompanying instruction booklet. Most item definitions provide information on historical comparability and limitations of the data. A facsimile of the 1980 census long form questionnaire is included in the Glossary for reference. Population and housing definitions contain questionnaire item cross-references.

Geographic areas included in the 1980 census for the presentation of data are defined in the Glossary. These definitions provide information on the defining characteristics of an area, how the area is represented on maps, which 1980 census products contain data for the area, the approximate number of units for each area, and the type of geographic codes assigned to an area. Maps showing the boundaries of census regions and divisions (figure 3) and standard metropolitan statistical areas

(figure 4) are included in the Glossary as references. Chapter 4 "Geography" of Part A - Text of the Users' Guide describes the geographic areas, maps, and geographic reference products used in the 1980 census.

The Glossary also contains the definitions of technical terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1980 census data. Terms used in the description of census data files on computer tape are included as well as terminology used in the presentation of statistics. A list of frequently used census-related acronyms is appended to the Glossary. Many of these acronyms are defined in the Glossary.

Entries in the Glossary are organized alphabetically and usually proceed from a general explanation of the term to specific definitions of subterms and categories associated with the term. When appropriate, the term definitions include information on comparability between the 1970 and 1980 censuses. Many terms contain a "limitations" section that describes special considerations that may affect the use of the data.

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ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH. See LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

ACCESS. See HOUSING UNIT

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY. See FARM RESIDENCE; RENT, CONTRACT; VALUE

ACTIVITY IN 1975. All persons 15 years and older are classified according to their activity 5 years ago. Tabulations of these data typically are provided for persons 21 years and older (i.e. persons who were 16 or older in 1975). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 17 on page 65).

Persons were instructed to report having been on active duty in the Armed Forces only if they were in the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Employment in the merchant marine or civilian employment in any branch of the Armed Forces was not counted, nor were short periods of National Guard or Reserve training (e.g., two weeks of duty).

Persons were instructed to report attending college in April 1975 if they were enrolled full time or part time in courses which led to a degree. Persons taking noncredit courses, attending vocational or trade schools, or taking correspondence courses were not included unless credit from those activities could be transferred to a regular college or university.

Persons were classified as working at a job or business full time if they usually worked a total of 35 hours or more per week at all jobs, or part time if they usually worked an average of 1 to 34 hours per week.

Information on Armed Forces status in 1975 and college attendance in 1975 are presented in conjunction with data on residence in 1975 so that in assessing migration trends, separate consideration can be given to changes in residence resulting from military service or college attendance. Information on work in 1975 is not tabulated, although it is available on basic records and public-use microdata files.

Limitations: The number of persons who were working in 1975 is probably understated to some extent since there is a tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment.

Historical comparability: Activity 5 years ago was first asked in 1970. The responses distinguishing between working at a job or business "full time" or "part time" are new for 1980. In 1970, information on work in 1965 was complemented by questions on

occupation and industry 5 years ago, neither of which were included for 1980.

See also: RESIDENCE IN 1975

ADDRESS CODING GUIDE (ACG). A computerized geographic reference file of streets by block face used in the 1970 census for geocoding addresses in selected mail census areas. Each record identified a single block side by a range of addresses, block number, tract number, and other geographic codes. This geographic tool, created for the city mail delivery areas of 145 SMSA's in 1970, has been replaced for the 1980 census by the GBF/DIME-Files.

ADDRESS REGISTER. A listing of all addresses in an enumeration district for housing units (occupied or vacant) and other living quarters. Address registers were used primarily to control the receipt of questionnaires; they also were used in such operations as preparing questionnaire mailing labels and designating dwelling units to receive long forms. They are considered confidential and are not released by the Census Bureau.

ADMATCH (Address Matching System). A computer program package designed for use in assigning census or other geographic codes to any computerized record containing information by street address, using a GBF/DIME-File or a similar geographic base file. ADMATCH was developed by the Census Bureau and written in IBM OS/DOS Assembler.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS. Birth, death, tax, and other records created during the operations of Federal, State, and local government agencies. Such records may have secondary applications for statistical purposes, as in preparing population estimates between censuses or evaluating responses to particular census questions.

ADVANCE REPORTS. Census Bureau reports that present selected final census figures in advance of their publication in final reports.

AGE. Age at last birthday, i.e., number of completed years from birth to April 1, 1980, based on replies to a question on month and year of birth. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 5 on page 60 and item 16 on page 65).

Because of the central importance of the data on age, the question contains redundancies. The age entry on the basic tape record is derived from the FOSDIC entries of quarter and year of birth. For those persons who do not provide this information but who do provide "age at last birthday," the

census enumerator or clerk uses an equivalency table to mark the appropriate FOSDIC circles. The item "age at last birthday" is used only secondarily because of the tendency of some people, in reporting their ages, to round off to "0" or "5" (and to report even rather than odd numbers). The write-in entries of month and year of birth are requested because some people have difficulty with (and therefore skip) the FOSDIC marking system in this question.

Age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups. Basic records identify single years (and quarter years on sample basic records) to 112. Public-use microdata samples show single years and quarters to 99, and 100 years or more.

Median age. Calculated as the value which divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half the cases falling below this value, one-half above. Median age is computed from the age intervals or groupings shown in the particular tabulation, and thus a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. If the median falls in the terminal category, e.g., 75 years and over, the median is shown as the initial age of the category with a plus sign.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with age. Young adults, especially Black males, were missed at a higher rate than other segments of the population.

Historical comparability: Age data have been collected in each census since 1790. Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated.

See also: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE. Persons 15 years old and over who had ever been married were asked the month and year of their first marriage. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 21 on page 65).

Age at first marriage is computed as the difference between the date of first marriage and the date of birth. However, since both dates are recorded on census basic records only in terms of quarters, there is some imprecision in the result. For instance, a person born in September 1950 and married in July 1970 would have been recorded as born

and married in the third quarter and aged 20 at first marriage, even though the person was actually only 19 at the time. Public-use microdata include the quarter of marriage, as well as age in whole and quarter years, so that age at first marriage can be figured in terms of quarter years, and so that the interval between marriage and the birth of children can be calculated.

Historical comparability: Obtained in each census since 1940.

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER. Derived from the age responses for each householder. (See the definition of householder under Relationship.) Age and relationship were determined on a complete-count basis.

The most frequent applications of age of householder in 1980 tabulations involve only two categories: under 65 years old and 65 years and over. More detailed categories appear among the housing tabulations, for example: less than 25 years, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 59, 60 to 64, and 65 years and over.

Age of householder is also derivable from age tabulations cross-classified by relationship (STF 2). Age of householder is derivable from basic records in single years, 15 to 112. Public-use microdata samples also show single years to 99, but group together householders 100 years and over.

Historical comparability: In 1970 and previous censuses, Age of Head was tabulated instead of Age of Householder (see Relationship).

AGE OF STRUCTURE. See YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

AGED, HOMES FOR. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

AGGREGATE. The sum of the values for each of the elements in the universe. For example, aggregate household income is the sum of the incomes of all households in a given geographic area. Aggregates are frequently used in computing mean values (mean equals aggregate divided by universe count).

AIR CONDITIONING. Presence of equipment with a refrigeration unit to cool air in occupied and vacant housing units. Evaporative coolers and fans or blowers not connected to a refrigerating apparatus are excluded, but refrigerating heat pumps are included. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H27 on page 63).

Central system. A central installation designed to deliver cooled air to a number of rooms in a house or apartment. The system may have individual room controls.

In an apartment building, a central system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments.

Individual room unit. An individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall, and is generally intended to deliver cooled air to the room in which it is located, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

None. No air conditioning present.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES. Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the Act and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska, prior to the 1980 census, to specifically identify only those entities that were legally recognized as Alaska Native villages.

Data summaries for Alaska Native villages are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for Alaska Native villages are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). In addition, a population subject report (PC80-2 series) featuring additional data on Alaska Native villages is also planned. Data for each Alaska Native village can be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by identifying the ED or ED's that constitute the village, and summarizing the data should multiple ED's be involved. (NOTE: Eklutna Native Village is in a blocked area; therefore, data can be derived from block group (BG) summaries for the village.) Each Alaska Native village has been assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field.

Alaska Native villages are identified on the Alaska subdivision maps in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Alaska Native villages are also shown on Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps. It should be noted that Alaska Native villages do not have boundaries that are defined by legal descriptions, and therefore the boundaries shown on the census maps

are only indicative of the approximate extent of a village; for those that correspond to a city or census designated place, the limits of such a place are construed to coincide with the extent of the Alaska Native village.

Historical comparability: Data are not available from previous censuses for Alaska Native villages. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages.

ALEUT POPULATION. See RACE

ALIENS. See CITIZENSHIP

ALLOCATION. The process by which a characteristic (for example, age, race, or rent) is assigned to a person or housing unit in the absence of an acceptable entry on the census or survey questionnaire. The general procedure for inserting omitted entries or changing unacceptable entries is to assign an entry for a person that is consistent with other entries for that person or entries for other persons with similar characteristics. The procedure is similar for missing housing entries.

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE USAGE. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION. See RACE

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS. American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the Census Bureau by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In tabulations for reservations, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off-reservation) are not included as part of the reservations (see below).

Preliminary evaluation of the 1980 census data suggest that counts for a few reservations may be subject to certain limitations or nonsampling errors. Although the various field and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to ensure accuracy of the data, available evidence indicates that nonsampling errors are substantial for a small number of reservations. For example, a few reservations have a relatively high substitution rate. A listing of reservations where characteristics for

20 percent or more of the persons or housing units in the 1980 Census were substituted are shown in PC80-1-B reports, Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data." (For a fuller discussion of nonsampling errors, see the Users' Guide, Part A, chapter 6, "Data Limitations," report appendixes on "Accuracy of the Data," or the "Technical Information" section in tape technical documentation.) Additional evaluation of the counts for reservations will be done when more information is available and a fuller explanation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Each American Indian reservation was assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau. Enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's) which are inside boundaries of reservations are designated with an "N" in the ED prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for reservations are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Also, a population subject report (PC80-2 series) presenting additional data on American Indian reservations is also planned.

Summaries on tape and in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A show data not only for the reservation totals, but also for parts of reservations that cross State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries are included in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on detailed Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps.

Historical comparability: Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 information because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, new enumeration techniques, and other procedural changes made for the 1980 census.

AMERICAN INDIAN SUBRESERVATION AREAS. Entities known as "areas," "chapters," "districts," "segments," or "communities," are associated with some American Indian reservations and were identified for the Census Bureau for the 1980 census by tribal governments or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a few cases, such subreservation areas extend

beyond reservation boundaries or are located entirely outside the reservation (off-reservation). American Indian subreservations recognized for the 1980 census are identified by a unique 3-digit code.

Data for subreservations are not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, subreservation data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from special tabulations. (For further information regarding subreservation areas, please write Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservation areas were not identified separately in previous censuses.

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL TRUST LANDS. Some American Indian reservations have tribal trust lands in the vicinity of the reservation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs identified these areas for the 1980 census. Tribal trust lands are located outside the reservation boundary (off-reservation) and are associated with a specific reservation.

Population and housing counts for tribal trust lands are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Additional information for these areas may be included in special reports or unpublished tabulations. Also, such data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from special tabulations. (For further information regarding the geography for tribal trust lands, please write to Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: Tribal trust lands (off-reservation) were not identified in previous censuses.

ANCESTRY. A person's self-identified origin, descent, lineage, nationality group, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 14 on page 65).

This question was asked of persons regardless of how many generations their ancestors had been in this country. Persons were asked to write in the name of the group with which they most closely identify. Those who thought of themselves as having more than one origin were asked to write in their multiple ancestry, e.g., German-Irish. Instructions specified that religious groups were not to be reported as ancestry groups.

The open-ended write-in item on ancestry was coded in census

processing offices into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 400 categories. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, e.g., Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and one for English. Census basic record and public-use microdata files represent over 400 x 400 possible combinations. Selected three-ancestry combinations expected to be frequently reported were also coded, but, otherwise, whenever three or more ancestries are entered in a single response, only the first two were coded. Persons indicating two or more ancestries are shown in tabulations under "multiple ancestry" and may be counted more than once in tabulations of selected multiple-ancestry groups.

Most tabulations presenting counts of persons by ancestry show (a) the following single-ancestry groups: Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian (selected categories), Scottish, Swedish, Ukrainian, and other; (b) the number of persons reporting multiple ancestry, and the following selected multiple-ancestry groups: English and other group(s), French and other group(s), German and other group(s), Irish and other group(s), Italian and other group(s), and Polish and other group(s); and (c) ancestry not specified. Ancestry not specified includes nonresponses, also shown separately, as well as responses indicating religious groups, and unclassifiable responses. Only STF 4 presents more categories of ancestry than this at the State level or below.

Tabulations in STF 4 which present characteristics of specific ancestry groups at the State level or below present data for six single-ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—and for four additional groups which vary from State to State. These four variable groups are the largest single- and/or multiple-ancestry groups in that State exclusive of (a) the six groups cited above, (b) all groups listed separately in the race and Spanish-origin questions, and (c) the category "American."

Historical comparability: The ancestry question, asked for the first time in 1980, in large part replaces a 1970 question on country of birth of parents, which together with the question on place of birth of the individual, identified the two generations comprising persons of foreign stock. There is no direct comparability between 1980 ancestry data (which refers to ancestry for an unlimited number of generations) and

1970 data on country of origin of persons of foreign stock.

See also: CITIZENSHIP; IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF; LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME; LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

APARTMENTS. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ARMED FORCES, PERSONS IN. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

ARMED FORCES STATUS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

ARMED FORCES STATUS IN 1975. See ACTIVITY IN 1975

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange). A system of 7-bit codes developed by a committee of the United States of America Standards Institute as the standard code for presenting computerized information to be interchanged with another party. ASCII, along with EBCDIC, is an optional recording language which can be specified on 9-track tape copies sold by the Census Bureau.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

ASKING PRICE. See VALUE

ASKING RENT. See RENT, CONTRACT

AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE. The number of passenger cars available at home for the use of the members of the household, ascertained for occupied housing units. The term automobile includes station wagons, but excludes vans, pickups, or larger trucks. Cars rented or leased for one month or more, company cars, and police and government cars are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. (Household members include lodgers or other nonrelatives living in the unit.)

Dismantled or dilapidated cars or immobile cars used only as a source of power for some piece of machinery are excluded from this category. The statistics do not measure the number of automobiles privately owned or the number of households owning automobiles. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H28 on page 62).

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed that the percent of households with three or more cars was understated.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960. Earlier counts, however, excluded taxicabs.

See also: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE; VEHICLES AVAILABLE; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

BARRIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

BASIC RECORD TAPE (BRT). Census Bureau computer tapes containing the records of edited census information about each housing unit and each person. Neither names of individuals nor addresses are included in these records. Basic record tapes are confidential and access to them is restricted to census personnel for use in developing statistical summaries and public-use microdata.

BATHROOMS. The presence of bathroom facilities, ascertained for all occupied and vacant housing units. This question was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H25 on page 62).

Complete bathroom. A room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in the edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated.

No bathroom or only a half bathroom. A unit with no bathroom facilities, only a half bathroom, or bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units. A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use but not all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

Historical comparability: Data on number of bathrooms have been collected since 1960. The category "2 1/2 or 3 bathrooms" was included in 1970 but dropped for 1980.

See also: PLUMBING FACILITIES

BEDROOMS. The number of bedrooms, ascertained for occupied and vacant units. Bedrooms are rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room

with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H24 on page 63).

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

BCD (Binary Coded Decimal). A system of character-coding in which decimal digits, alphabetic letters, and special characters are represented in terms of 6-bit codes. BCD is the recording language used on 7-track tape copies sold by the Census Bureau.

BIRTH, PLACE OF. See NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

BIT. A contraction of the term "binary digit"; it is the smallest unit used to represent information in a binary system.

BITS PER INCH (BPI). A measure of recording density on magnetic tape. Data tapes available from the Census Bureau are prepared in densities of 800, 1,600, or 6,250 bits per inch.

See also: BYTE; DENSITY (TAPE)

BLACK POPULATION. See RACE

BLOCK. Normally a rectangular piece of land, bounded by four streets. However, a block may also be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. Blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, census tracts, or block numbering areas (BNA's). They may cross place boundaries and the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's). When blocks cross place boundaries and, in 20 States (figure 1 lists these States), when they cross MCD boundaries, separate statistical summaries are presented for each part of the block.

Census blocks are normally compact units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburbs, houses cluster around cul-de-sacs. In these areas a census block may be fairly large since only those features that serve as the perimeter of an enclosed area are treated as block boundaries. Also, in those rural areas where they are numbered, blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

Census data are tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. Data also are tabulated by block in incorporated places with 10,000

or more inhabitants outside UA's, and in other areas which contracted with the Census Bureau for the preparation of block statistics. Places outside of UA's are included in the block statistics program if they met the 10,000 population criterion in the 1970 census, in official Bureau estimates through 1976, or in a special census taken on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics for all of their territory, both urban and rural, not already in the block statistics program. These States are Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place boundary or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, tape users often will need to specify the place or MCD code, along with other codes, to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series (MMS), Vicinity Map Series (VMS), place and county maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence of the 3-digit block number and the absence of ED boundaries and numbers.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as a railroad track, a "fishhook" symbol across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block may have identical block numbers, each followed by an asterisk. The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained several years prior to the census and therefore do not reflect recently constructed streets. Only those features shown on the maps can serve as block boundaries.

Statistics were collected for approximately 2.6 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970, block statistics were prepared for UA's (and some territory beyond) located in SMSA's existing at the time of the census, as well as for contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for places of 10,000 population or more outside UA's unless done under contract, nor for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of UA's and other areas of

new development where the street patterns have changed. To help the user notice a change wherever a block has been redefined by splitting or other adjustment, the 1970 block number will generally not be reused. Where blocks were recognized for the 1970 census, their boundaries and numbers generally will be the same in 1980, except for a few areas where blocks were renumbered by local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agencies in order to define more desirable block groups.

BLOCK (Computer). A set of characters on magnetic tape, i.e., that set of data which is separated from others by an interblock gap of .3 to .75 inches and which is read into a computer as a unit; may be referred to as a physical record or recording block. Each block may contain one or more logical records or some fraction of a multi-block logical record.

BLOCK GROUP (BG). A combination of numbered census blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or block numbering area (BNA) and is defined in all areas for which block statistics are prepared. (In areas where blocks are not numbered, ED's are used instead of BG's.)

BG's are not outlined on census maps, but are defined as that set of numbered blocks sharing the same first digit within a census tract or BNA. For example, Block Group "3" within a particular census tract would include any blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In most cases, the numbering would involve substantially fewer than 50 blocks, since gaps are occasionally left in the numbering; e.g., Block 312 might be followed by Block 316.

BG's are defined within census tract or BNA. They may cross, and be split by, the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part. To avoid mistaking a component summary for a complete BG summary, users should carefully study census maps to note any BG's split by place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, or Indian reservation boundaries. Congressional district (CD) boundaries are not shown on census maps, so the maps will not be of use in detecting BG's split by CD boundaries.

BG summaries observe boundaries of some areas (specifically, CCD's and, in 10 States, MCD's) which are ignored in summarizing data for the block statistics presentations in reports and on tape. As a result, it occasionally will be necessary

to add BG components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

Statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in any corresponding microfiche. There are no printed data for BG's.

Historical comparability: In areas where BG's were tabulated in 1970, many 1980 BG's will be the same as their 1970 counterparts, with exceptions occurring primarily in areas where tract boundaries have changed or where substantial development has taken place. Also, BG parts, created when BG's are split by the boundaries of higher level areas, will change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with BG's in 1980 had data reported by ED's in 1970, a change occasioned in part by the expansion of the block statistics program, and in part because ED's were used for tabulation purposes in 1970 instead of BG's in some block-numbered areas. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

BLOCK LENGTH. The total number of characters contained in one block on magnetic tape.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in block-numbered areas where census tracts have not been defined—typically, in nonSMSA places of 10,000 or more population and in contract block areas. BNA's do not cross county boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9989.99 which are unique within a county. While BNA numbers are similar to census tract numbers, BNA's are not census tracts and are not included in STF's 2 or 4. BNA's may be split by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and, in 20 States, MCD's. (See figure 5, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of CCD's in 20 States (see figure 5, column 1), and MCD's in 10 other States and Puerto Rico.

Historical comparability: While BNA's were also used in previous censuses, any historical comparability is generally coincidental.

BLOCKING FACTOR. The number of logical records combined into one block.

BOARDED-UP STATUS. Determined for vacant units intended for year-round use. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or similar materials to protect the interior and prevent entry. A single-unit structure or a unit(s) in a multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. This item was ascertained on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item C3 on page 62).

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

BOARDER. See RELATIONSHIP

BOROUGH (in Alaska). See COUNTY

BOXHEAD. The portion of a statistical table in which are located the captions for individual columns together with needed classifying and qualifying spanner heads. Spanner heads may appear across one or more column heads to add further descriptive captions to the columns.

See also: HEADING; STUB

BUSINESS, TYPE OF. See INDUSTRY

BYTE. That group of bits normally taken to represent a character in a machine-readable file.

CAR COMMUTING. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

CARPOOLING. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

CARS AVAILABLE. See AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE

CELL. A field containing a single number, usually a count of some kind of unit, such as persons or housing units possessing some kind of characteristic (for example, a certain age or number of rooms). In a statistical table with rows and columns of numbers, a cell constitutes the intersection of one row and one column. Sometimes also termed tally cell or data item.

CENSPAC (Census Software Package). A generalized data retrieval system developed by the Census Bureau for use with census statistical data files. CENSPAC provides file-processing capabilities for summary data files and, to a lesser extent, microdata files. CENSPAC is written in ANSI COBOL.

CENSUS. A survey in which information is collected from every unit, for example, person, company, or institution, in the survey universe; in other words, it is a 100-percent sample. The most widely known census among those conducted by the Census Bureau is the decennial

census of population and housing, which aims to count all persons and housing units in the United States. In practice, the term "census" is occasionally also applied to a few programs or surveys that do not involve complete counts of the entire survey universe (for example, the census of transportation).

See also: ECONOMIC CENSUSES

CENSUS AREA (in Alaska). See COUNTY

CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (CCD). A statistical subdivision of a county, roughly comparable to a minor civil division (MCD). CCD's are defined in 20 States (figure 1 lists these States) which do not have MCD's suitable for reporting census statistics (i.e., the MCD's have lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes, and/or have indefinite boundaries). CCD's are established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and both State and local government authorities. They are generally defined by boundary features that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, and powerlines.

CCD boundaries are represented on detailed census maps, such as MMS/VMS sheets and county maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in several 1980 reports. CCD's, in alphabetic sequence, are assigned unique, incremental 3-digit numeric codes within counties.

Statistics for about 5,500 CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: In 1980, CCD's are defined in one fewer State than in 1970—North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships). In the past, cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally were defined as separate CCD's. When these cities annexed territory, CCD boundaries also had to be adjusted. For 1980, many of these CCD boundaries were revised to conform with census tract boundaries where tracts exist, and permanent physical features elsewhere, in an attempt to minimize future CCD boundary adjustments. CCD's which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of the PC80-1-A reports for States with CCD's.

CENSUS SUBAREA. A statistical subdivision of a "census area" or borough (county equivalent) in Alaska. Census subareas take the place of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's).

Historical comparability: In 1970, Alaska county equivalents were called

"divisions," and some were subdivided further. Some of the census subareas used in the 1980 census approximate the 1970 divisions or their subdivisions.

CENSUS TRACT. A small statistical subdivision of a county. Tracts generally have stable boundaries. When census tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents.

All standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized for the 1980 census have census tracts. Most of these SMSA's are completely tracted, but seven SMSA's newly created as a result of the 1980 census include outlying counties which are not tracted. In addition, an estimated 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside SMSA's. Five States and the District of Columbia are entirely tracted: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including 465 in Puerto Rico).

Census tract boundaries are established cooperatively by local Census Statistical Areas Committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and area size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts observe county lines and cover all of the territory within each tracted county. Within a county, tract boundaries may be split by other geographic boundaries.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix, e.g., 6059.02. On tape, the decimal is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix. In such cases, tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks.

Leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps (e.g., 25.02).

Tract numbers are always unique within a county, and, except for the New York SMSA, are also unique within an SMSA. All valid census tract numbers are in the range 0001 to 9899.99; a number between 9901 and 9989.99 denotes a block numbering area (BNA).

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps, such as place and county maps. In addition, census tract outline maps are being created for each SMSA and each tracted county

outside SMSA's. Tract outline maps show only those streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, the boundaries of places, MCD's, CCD's, counties, and States appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. In STF 1A and 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, MCD, or CCD boundaries, the tape files will have summaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF 1B the situation is similar except that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States and Puerto Rico. (See figure 5, column 3.) MCD boundaries in the other 10 States with MCD's and CCD boundaries in the remaining 20 States are ignored. In the major summaries for census tracts—those in STF 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports—tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more population. Separate summaries provide totals for split tracts.

Historical comparability: Census tracts are defined with an overall goal of census-to-census comparability. Some 1970 tracts have been subdivided due to increased population, but the new tracts can be recombined by the user for comparison with 1970 tracts. This affects about 8 percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than 1 percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or better boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. In a few areas, local Census Statistical Areas Committees undertook extensive redefinition of census tracts.

Census Tracts reports, PHC80-2, include 1970-1980 tract comparability tables. 1980 tracts which were split, combined, or had boundary realignments affecting areas with 100 or more people are listed, along with the 1970 tracts or parts of tracts to which they correspond. The list is presented both ways: 1970 tracts in terms of 1980 counterparts, and 1980 tracts in terms of 1970 counterparts. Since the affected parts of individual tracts (e.g., individual blocks) are not specified, the comparability list essentially serves to draw attention to areas which should be studied further on 1980 and 1970 maps, preferably those which show detail by block.

Both the number of tracted counties and the number of census tracts increased by over 20 percent between 1970 and

1980. The reporting of data for split tracts has also increased. Whereas 1970 Census Tracts reports gave data for tract parts created when tracts were split by the boundaries of only those places with 25,000 or more population, 1980 reports observe boundaries of places as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 present data for the components of split tracts, as well as for whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for the components of split tracts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD). An area of high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries, i.e., it consists of one or more whole census tracts.

CBD's are identified only in central cities of SMSA's and other cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated by local Census Statistical Areas Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. However, some eligible cities have chosen not to participate in the CBD delineation program. CBD's generally do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city. The CBD's now recognized were delineated for the 1977 economic censuses. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts or smaller areas. Records for such areas in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme report and on machine-readable 1980 files include a CBD code when the area is in a CBD.

Historical comparability: At the time of the 1970 census, CBD's were defined only in cities of 100,000 or more persons.

CENTRAL CITY. The largest city, or one of the largest cities, in an SMSA or urbanized area (UA). Most central cities are named in the title of their SMSA and/or UA.

Central City of an Urbanized Area. Generally, the largest incorporated place in an urbanized area. While a total urbanized area must have at least 50,000 inhabitants, there is no minimum size for central cities (the smallest in 1980 was under 12,000). Other cities in the UA are generally designated as central cities if they have a population of 250,000 or more, or for place of 15,000 to 250,000 if they are at least one third the population of the largest place in the area. However, in the UAs designated prior to the 1980 census, central city designations have not been changed, even if an additional

place achieved eligibility through population growth between 1970 and 1980.

In Hawaii and Puerto Rico, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are used as central cities. In the New York-Northeastern New Jersey UA, there are two central cities not included in the area title: Jersey City, N.J. and Newark, N.J.

Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities (see Extended Cities).

Central City of an SMSA. The rules for designating central cities of SMSAs at the time of the 1970 and 1980 censuses were similar but not identical to those for designating central cities of UA's. SMSA central cities appear in area titles except for the Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. SMSA, which has no central cities, and Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton, Pa., which are the central cities of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA. Data on central cities of SMSAs refer to the legal corporate boundaries and include any rural population (see Extended Cities).

Most SMSA central cities are also UA central cities and vice versa, but there are a few exceptions.

1. Some UA central cities are not SMSA central cities:
 - a. Where the county (or counties; or cities and towns in New England) containing a UA does not qualify as an SMSA because it does not have at least 100,000 population (75,000 in New England), and the UA has no city with at least 50,000 population.
 - b. Where a very large UA and an SMSA contain one or more smaller UA areas within its boundaries. Examples are Joliet, Aurora, and Elgin, Illinois, which are central cities of separate UAs within the Chicago SMSA.

2. Some SMSA central cities are not UA central cities:
 - a. Where an SMSA central city is not part of a UA. For example, Lompoc, California is not in any UA but lies within the Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, California SMSA.
 - b. Where an SMSA central city does not qualify as the central city of a UA. For example, the Chicago, Illinois-Northwestern Indiana UA includes the urbanized part of the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana SMSA. Although those three

cities are central cities of their SMSA, they do not qualify as central cities of the larger UA.

c. Where a pre-1980 UA name was changed to include a place that had been added to an SMSA name. For example, Pasco was added to the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, Washington SMSA in 1978, but the UA name was not revised for the 1980 census.

Historical Comparability: Prior to 1980 the criteria for designating central cities were more restrictive (see Urbanized Area). There were also no urbanized area central cities outside SMSAs (see 1.a., above).

CHILDREN. See RELATIONSHIP

CHILDREN EVER BORN. Total live births born to women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Respondents were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, children born to the woman who were still living in the home, as well as children away from home. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 20 on page 65).

Typical presentations include categories for 10-year age groups: 15 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and separately for ever-married women as well as for women regardless of marital status in the age group. Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitations: These data are assumed to be less complete for illegitimate than for legitimate births. An evaluation study after the 1970 census found that the census overstated the number of women with no children ever born, relative to the results of reinterviews, that is, more women had had children than 1970 census data indicated.

Historical comparability: A similar question has been asked in each census since 1890 except those in 1920 and 1930; however, prior to 1970 the question was restricted to women who had ever been married. Most tabulations in 1970 were restricted to ever-married women.

CITIZENSHIP. Information on citizenship is derived from responses to two questions, one on State or foreign country of birth, and one on naturalization of the foreign born. Citizenship was determined on a sample

basis (see questionnaire item 12 on page 65).

Citizen. Native-born persons and foreign-born persons who have become naturalized. It is assumed, for this purpose, that all natives are citizens.

Native. Persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, other outlying areas of the U.S., or at sea, as reported in question 11, and any other persons who report that they were born abroad of American parents in question 12a.

Naturalized. Foreign-born persons who have completed all naturalization procedures and upon whom the rights of citizenship have been conferred.

Not a citizen. Foreign-born persons who are not citizens, including persons who have begun but not completed naturalization.

The census question on naturalization does not attempt to determine whether a noncitizen's residence in the U.S. is legal.

Limitations: An evaluation study after the 1970 census found an overstatement of the "naturalized" category and an understatement in the noncitizen category in the census relative to a reinterview survey. Persons undergoing the naturalization process but not having completed it may tend to report themselves as naturalized.

Historical comparability: Citizenship was first asked in a census in 1970, when the term "alien" was used instead of "not a citizen."

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

CLASS OF WORKER. Classification of workers according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Class of worker is generally tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, but it is also obtained for 15-year-olds and persons not currently employed who have worked since 1975, in which case the data refer to the person's most recent employer or business. The determination of class of worker is independent of occupation and industry classifications, but refers to the same job. These data were collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 30 on page 66).

Private wage and salary workers. Employees of a private company, business, or individual who work for wages, salary, commissions, tips, or payment in kind. Work for wages or salary from settlement houses,

churches, unions, and other nonprofit organizations is also included, as are those self-employed persons whose business is incorporated.

Employee of own corporation. Persons who own all or most of the stock in a privately held corporation and often consider themselves to be self-employed. In fact, they are classified as private wage and salary workers.

Government workers. Persons who work for any governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency. Employees of public schools, government-owned bus lines, government-owned electric power utilities, etc. are included, but employees of private organizations which do contract work for government agencies are not included.

Government workers include persons elected to paid offices. Persons on active duty in the Armed Forces are assigned a Federal government class of worker code in the computer editing operation; however, the Bureau's class-of-worker tabulations are limited to civilians. The "government workers" category is subdivided by the level of government: Federal government workers, State government workers, and local government workers.

In some States, teachers in elementary and secondary schools, who are local government workers, tend to report themselves as State government workers. The result is likely to be an overstatement of the number of State government workers.

Self-employed workers. Persons who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operate a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conduct enterprises on their own. Persons whose own business is incorporated are counted as employees of their corporation and are tabulated in the "private wage and salary workers" category.

Unpaid family workers. Persons who work without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the spouse of the owner

of a business or farm. About one-half of the unpaid family workers are farm laborers. Unpaid family workers who reported working fewer than 15 hours during the reference week were not considered to be "at work" in the determination of labor force status.

Historical comparability: Class-of-worker data have been collected since 1940. Level of government and "employee of own corporation" were not collected as separate categories before 1970. Since persons who reported being employees of their own corporations were counted in 1970 and 1980 as private wage and salary workers, there is probably an overstatement of the self-employed category in figures for 1940 to 1960. 1970 and 1980 data are comparable.

COCENTS (COBOL Census Tabulation System). A generalized computer program written in COBOL and developed by the Census Bureau for the production of statistical tables from microdata files.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CV). The ratio of the standard error (square root of the variance) to the value being estimated, usually expressed in terms of a percentage (also known as the relative standard deviation). Thus, if the mean for the earnings of part time employees (based on a sample) was \$2,000 and the standard deviation of that figure was \$200, the CV would be 10 percent. The lower the CV, the higher the relative reliability of the estimate.

See also: STANDARD ERROR; VARIANCE

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE. See ACTIVITY IN 1975; LABOR FORCE STATUS; SCHOOL LEVEL; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COLLEGE DORMITORIES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

COLLEGE GRADUATE. See SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COLLEGE TEACHERS. See OCCUPATION

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OR MEDICAL OFFICE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; VALUE

COMMUTING. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

COMPLETE COUNT. Data obtained from the entire population and all housing units. Those questions asked of everyone (i.e., those which appear on both the short and long forms) are known as "complete-count questions."

"Complete-count data" are tabulations of questions which are based on responses drawn from all questionnaires, i.e., 100 percent. Responses to the complete-count questions on the long forms may be tabulated alone or in cross-classification with responses to sample questions on the long form. The resulting figures are sample data, that is, estimates rather than complete counts.

COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES. See KITCHEN FACILITIES

COMPUTER OUTPUT MICROFORM (COM). The transfer of information from a computer to microfilm or microfiche through an intermediate photographic device but without intermediate display on paper.

CONDITION OF HOUSING. See PLUMBING FACILITIES

CONDOMINIUM STATUS. A type of ownership of an apartment in a building—or a house in a development—where ownership of common areas is shared. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H9 on page 62).

Condominium. Ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similar units and hold a common or joint-ownership in common areas, hallways, entrances, elevators, etc. The owner has a deed to the individual unit, and, very likely, a mortgage on the unit, and also holds a common or joint ownership in all common areas, such as grounds, lobbies, and elevators. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such.

Noncondominium. All other types of ownership, including cooperative where a share in a corporation with title to a multi-unit property entitles the owner to occupy a specific unit.

Limitations: In a test survey taken before the census, an overstatement of condominiums was noted. Therefore, an edit was introduced in the 1980 census voiding apparently supurious condominium responses in blocks or enumerations districts with a very small number of such responses on the assumption that condominium units can occur only in groups of several condominium units.

Historical comparability: In 1970, owner-occupied cooperative and condominium housing units were identified together. In 1980, only condominium units are identified. The 1980 item also includes vacant and renter-occupied units, not just

owner-occupied condominium housing units as in 1970.

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL. A range of values around an estimate having a known probability of including the value being estimated, calculated to account for the impact of sampling variability. Given a particular sampling scheme, if all possible samples were selected, then a particular estimate (E) will differ from the average estimate over all possible estimates by no more than the standard error (s.e.) of the estimate about two-thirds of the time. Thus, a 2/3-percent confidence interval is defined as the range from E minus 1 s.e. to E plus 1 s.e. An interval from E minus 2 s.e. to E plus 2 s.e. constitutes a 95-percent confidence interval. If the standard error of an estimate of 2,000 were 200, then a 95-percent confidence interval would be from 1,600 to 2,400, and the data user could be 95 percent confident that the interval included the value being estimated.

CONFIDENTIALITY. In Census Bureau usage, the legal requirement that the Bureau hold answers to census and survey questions in strictest confidence and to publish no data which allows inference of the characteristics of particular persons, housing units, or business establishments or companies. All Bureau of the Census employees are under oath to comply with the law guaranteeing confidentiality, Title 13, U.S. Code.

See also: SUPPRESSION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. One of the 435 State or sub-State areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Two sets of congressional districts are recognized in 1980 census products. Districts of the 97th Congress (1981-1982) are summarized on STF 1A and STF 3A. Districts of the 98th Congress (1983-1984) reflecting redistricting based on the 1980 census, are summarized on STF 1D and STF 3D and in series PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress.

The PHC80-4 reports, issued by State, include a map of the State showing congressional district boundaries in relation to county outlines. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate congressional districts with sufficient clarity. These maps will be republished later in the Congressional District Atlas for the 98th Congress. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on detailed 1980 census maps.

Historical comparability: Districts of the 97th Congress were the same as districts for the 93rd Congress for all but 4 States: New York, California, and Texas, which were redistricted for the 94th Congress; and Tennessee, in which one boundary change took effect for the 95th Congress. 1970 data for these congressional districts were published in Congressional District Data (CDD) report series for the 93rd and 94th Congress, but not including the later change for Tennessee. The Congressional District Data Book republished CDD reports for the 93rd Congress.

CONTRACT RENT. See RENT, CONTRACT

CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURE.

Enumeration method employed in the more sparsely settled areas of the United States in the 1980 census involving door-to-door canvassing of all housing units by enumerators to pick up short-form questionnaires and to ask long-form questions at a statistically selected sample of households. Approximately 10 percent of the population was enumerated using this method.

COOKING FACILITIES. See KITCHEN FACILITIES

COOKING FUEL. See FUEL

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

COSTS. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH. Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth. Persons born in Puerto Rico, in an outlying area of the United States (e.g., Guam), or abroad of American parents (determined in the question on citizenship) are native and therefore are excluded from country-of-birth tabulations. These data come from the place-of-birth question, which also collected information on State of birth for natives, and was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 11 on page 65).

Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the U.S. government as of April 1, 1980. The respondent's entry was manually coded in census processing offices into a classification system consisting of over 250 foreign countries or groups of countries, as well as 22 categories for outlying areas of the United States. Most data presentations include 20 to 60 foreign-country categories. Census basic records and

public-use microdata files separately identify 300 countries of birth.

Historical comparability: A similar question on country of birth was asked in 1970.

See also: NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE IN 1975.

See RESIDENCE IN 1975

COUNTY. The primary political and administrative subdivision of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes. In Alaska, 23 boroughs and "census areas" are treated as county equivalents for census purposes. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and 41 Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States and are treated the same as counties in census tabulations.

County boundaries are shown on most census maps. A 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code identifies each county uniquely within State. Counties are numbered in alphabetic sequence, with independent cities numbered separately at the end of the list.

There are 3,215 counties and county equivalents (including 78 in Puerto Rico) recognized for the 1980 census. (See figure 1 for the number of counties by State). Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and -C, HC80-1-A and -B, and PHC80-3 reports. Tabulations for counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants appear in STF 5.

Historical comparability: A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska, and in some cases these county equivalents differ considerably from the census divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. In Virginia, county boundaries have changed as a result of the creation of new independent cities and annexations by independent cities. Most other changes represent minor adjustments of the boundaries between counties. Those counties which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes at the end of table 4 of the PC80-1-A report for each State.

COUNTY EQUIVALENT. See COUNTY

COUNTY GROUP. An area with a population of 100,000 or more, generally a group of contiguous counties, identified

on one of the 1980 census public-use microdata samples. The term "county group" is applied loosely, since some of the areas included are single counties, single cities, groups of places, or groups of towns or townships in New England and a few other States—all of which meet the 100,000 minimum population criterion.

Sample A county groups include most individual counties over 100,000 population. Elsewhere, counties are grouped into reasonable analytic units defined with the assistance of State Data Centers, generally observing areas with practical significance in the State, e.g., State planning districts. Sample B county groups allow the identification of most SMSAs with 100,000 or more inhabitants.

County groups are identified by State code (2 digits) and a 3-digit county group code unique within State. Roughly 40 county groups on the 1980 B sample cross State lines (almost all in multi-State SMSAs) and for those areas a State code of 99 is used to avoid identification of a State-part-within-SMSA with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants. County groups are defined on maps included with the 1980 public-use microdata sample documentation. A machine-readable file listing county group components is also available.

Historical comparability: The two "county group" public-use samples issued from the 1970 census used a single county group scheme with little direct comparability to 1980 county groups. 1970 county groups were required to each contain 250,000 persons, rather than 100,000 as in 1980. Many, but far from all, counties with 250,000 or more inhabitants in 1970 are identified on the 1970 county group samples, and these typically are also shown on the 1970 A sample. All SMSAs of 250,000 or more population were identified in 1970, but roughly half of these cannot be matched to 1980 B sample county groups because of SMSA definitional changes between 1970 and 1980.

Outside identified SMSAs, 1970 county groups were based on "functional economic areas" defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. These frequently cross State lines and have little in common with 1980 county groups. The numbering system also changed. 1970 county groups are defined on a wall-size map included with documentation for the 1970 microdata files. A machine-readable file is also available with a record for each county and including the 1970 county group code.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION. See CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION; CENSUS SUBAREA; MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

CROP SALES. See FARM RESIDENCE

CROSS-TABULATIONS. The interrelation of two or more data characteristics, where each of the categories of one variable are repeated for each of the categories of the other variables. A cross-tabulation is denoted where "by" is used as the conjunction between variable terms, for example, age by sex or age by sex by race.

CROWDING. See PERSONS PER ROOM

DATA. (1) Two or more individual information elements (data items), often synonymous with "statistics"; (2) a general term used to denote any or all facts or quantities represented by numbers, letters, or symbols; and (3) basic elements of information that can be processed or produced by a computer.

DATA DICTIONARY. The portion of the technical documentation for census machine-readable data files that includes information for each data element in a record, including the data element's length, number of implied decimal places, and class (code or numeric). The data dictionary is designed for use in machine-readable form as input to a computer program such as CENSPAC.

DATA ITEM. The number or datum appearing in a cell of a tabulation or table.

See also: CELL

DECENNIAL CENSUS. A data collection activity occurring every ten years, i.e., the U.S. census of population and housing conducted in years ending in "0."

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA. Statistics related to the size, density, distribution, social structure, and related characteristics of human populations. As used at the Census Bureau, "demographic data" often refers to socioeconomic data obtained from censuses and surveys of persons, households, and housing units, as distinct from "economic data" collected from business establishments and institutions.

DENSITY (Population). A statistic expressing the number of persons per unit of area (for example, persons per square mile or square kilometer).

DENSITY (Tape). The number of characters or groups of bits recorded on

an inch along the length of tape. Frequently used densities are 800, 1,600, and 6,250 BPI (bits per inch). A particular computer tape drive is capable of reading only certain specified densities on magnetic tape.

DIME (Dual Independent Map Encoding). A technique for editing a geographic base file for completeness. Sometimes the term DIME file is used synonymously with "geographic base file (GBF)."

See also: GBF/DIME-FILES

DIRECT ACCESS. See HOUSING UNIT

DISABILITY. Presence of a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted 6 or more months and which limits or prevents a particular type of activity. Two types of disability were cited on the questionnaire—work disability, which is tabulated for noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years old; and public transportation disability, which is tabulated for noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years old and for noninstitutional persons 65 years old and over. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 19 on page 65).

The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 months or more. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech would be considered a health condition, whereas pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally would not be considered a health condition.

Categories of work disability status are as follows:

With a work disability. Persons who have a health condition which limits the kind or amount of work or prevents working at a job or business. A person is limited in the kind of work he or she can do if the person has a health condition which restricts his or her choice of jobs. A person is limited in amount of work if he or she is not able to work at a full time (35 or more hours per week) job or business. Within this category, tabulations are frequently provided on the number of persons with a work disability who are not in the labor force.

Prevented from working. Persons not in the labor force who have a health condition which prevents working at any job or business.

Public transportation disability category is as follows:

With a public transportation disability. Persons who have a health condition which makes it difficult or impossible to use buses,

trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Limitations: The disability item was included in the 1980 census because of the need for local area data on the relative prevalence of work and public transportation disabled persons. The decision to include the item was made even though there was test evidence that there was likely to be a problem with data reliability. Specifically, an analysis of the 1976 National Content Test, which collected disability information in both an original interview and a subsequent reinterview, showed that the indexes of inconsistency for responses to the work and public transportation disability questions were in the moderate to high range.

Historical comparability: The 1970 disability item was concerned only with work disability and did not attempt to identify persons with a public transportation disability. The 1970 item did not contain a clause restricting disability to those resulting from a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

DISCLOSURE. See CONFIDENTIALITY; SUPPRESSION

DIVISION (Census Geographic). A census geographic division is one of the nine groups of States which are subdivisions of the four census geographic regions of the United States. (See figure 3.) Census geographic divisions are identified by a 1-digit code which is also the first digit of the 2-digit census geographic code for each State in the division.

Historical comparability: Census divisions have remained unchanged since the 1910 census, except for the expansion of the Pacific Division to include Alaska and Hawaii.

DIVORCE. See MARITAL STATUS

DURATION OF VACANCY. See VACANCY, DURATION OF

EARNINGS. See INCOME TYPE

EBCDIC (Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code). A character set using 8-bit codes designed for use with IBM 360/370 computers. EBCDIC, along with ASCII, is an optional recording language which can be specified on 9-track tape copies sold by the Census Bureau.

ECONOMIC CENSUSES. Periodic and comprehensive canvasses of the

Nation's industrial and business activities. The economic censuses are authorized by law under Title 13 of the United States Code, which requires that they be taken at 5-year intervals covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1977 economic censuses were comprised of the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, construction industries, manufactures, mineral industries, and transportation; the economic censuses of outlying areas; the enterprise statistics program; the survey of minority-owned business enterprises; and the survey of women-owned businesses.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR). A grouping of State economic areas (SEA's) which brings together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. The areas were first defined following the 1950 census and updated after the 1960 census. In order to achieve such homogeneity, State boundaries are frequently crossed. The 510 SEA's are grouped into 121 ESR's. A 3-digit numeric code is assigned to each ESR. No data summaries will be prepared for ESR's, although the ESR code appears on the geographic records of the summary tape files.

Historical comparability: ESR boundaries have remained the same since 1960.

EDITING. The operations in the processing of census or survey data which involve checking responses for completeness, consistency and meaning, and making changes as necessary. For example, a computer check verifies that wives are reported as married.

ELDERLY, HOMES FOR. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

ELECTION PRECINCT. In census usage, any of a variety of types of areas (e.g., election districts, precincts, legislative districts, wards) defined by States and local governments for purposes of elections. Under a cooperative Census Bureau/State program, the boundaries of election precincts and ED's or census blocks were drawn so as to be compatible in many States.

The Bureau prepared election precinct data for all or portions of 23 States; in some other States, users may aggregate block data to create election precinct statistics. The election precinct data appear in the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts tape file and on microfiche of that file.

Historical comparability: Election precincts have not been recognized in past censuses, except where they have served as minor civil division boundaries.

ELECTRICITY. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

ELEVATOR, PASSENGER. Presence of a passenger elevator in the structure, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. Elevators are counted even if used largely, though not exclusively, for freight. Also included are stairway elevators and wheelchair lifts installed in structure of four or more stories. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H14 on page 63).

No elevator. The number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, these data were collected only in cities with 50,000 or more persons.

See also: STORIES IN STRUCTURE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

EMPLOYMENT, TYPE OF. See CLASS OF WORKER

ENERGY CONSUMPTION. See AIR CONDITIONING; ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL; HEATING EQUIPMENT

ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY

RESIDENTIAL. The average monthly expense for fuels and utilities in occupied housing units. Fuels include oil, coal, wood, kerosene, and other fuels; utilities include electricity, gas, and water. Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs paid by landlords or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded. Also excluded are payments by occupants for fuel bills other than their own. Water and fuel costs are converted from a yearly basis as reported, to a monthly basis.

Utility and fuel costs are used primarily as components of "Gross Rent" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs." Since utilities included in rent payments are not recorded, residential energy cost data for renter-occupied units are of limited value for direct study. For that reason, separate fuel and utility cost figures are not issued in the more widely circulated census reports, but only on summary tapes. Basic record tapes and microdata show dollar amounts up to \$999 for electricity, gas, and water, and to \$9,999

for fuels. If the respondent used words or symbols such as "more than" or some dollar amount with a "plus", a dollar was added to the amount; if "less than" was used a dollar was subtracted. If the entry read "around," "about," or "approximately," the amount reported was used. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H22 on page 63).

Monthly residential energy costs as percentage of income. Monthly residential energy costs divided by one-twelfth of the household income in 1979.

Limitations: A sample taken before the census showed that respondent's estimates were overstated as compared with utility company records.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected for renters only in 1960 and 1970. Directions implied in the 1970 format were made explicit to respondents in 1980: "The amounts to be reported should be for the last 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the last 12 months." The expression "included in rent" was expanded to "included in rent or no charge."

See also: FUEL; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, GROSS

ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL. See SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

ENUMERATION. The act of collecting the information in a census; the counting of all members of a population. A census taker is called an enumerator.

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where blocks are not present. ED's do not cross the boundaries of legal or statistical areas; for example, census tracts, MCD's/CCD's, places, counties, congressional districts, and States. Because of these constraints, they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,600 in areas where the census was taken by mail, or a population of 1,000 in areas where the census was taken by conventional enumerator canvassing. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents reasonable workload for one enumerator. About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local

definition of ED's. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest unit of census geography for which statistics are prepared.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a 4-digit number (except that leading zeros, when they occur in ED numbers, do not appear on the maps). An ED number may be followed by a 1-letter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and processing activities where the original ED proved to be too populous for an efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made after January 1, 1978 in mail-out/mail-back areas or January 1, 1979 in conventional census areas. An ED number may also have a 1-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an American Indian reservation), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. ED numbers do not repeat within a county. Any ED may be uniquely identified by accompanying its ED code with the 2-digit State code and 3-digit county code.

Statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A and corresponding microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF 1B to complement the summaries for blocks. There are no printed data for ED's.

Historical comparability: Many areas which were covered by ED's in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and BG's for 1980. In some cases it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate the 1970 ED's, based on detailed comparison of 1980 and 1970 maps.

In areas covered by ED's for 1980, enumeration considerations largely determined ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

EQUIPMENT. See AIR CONDITIONING; HEATING EQUIPMENT; TELEPHONE IN UNIT; VEHICLES AVAILABLE

ESKIMO POPULATION. See RACE

ESTIMATE. A numerical value obtained from a statistical sample or calculation scheme.

ETHNICITY. See ANCESTRY; LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME; LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; RACE; SPANISH ORIGIN

EVALUATION REPORTS. Census Bureau reports in the PHC80-E series (or in corresponding series from previous

censuses) issued as part of the decennial census evaluation and research program. These reports analyze coverage, enumerator variance, coding performance, accuracy of specific data as measured by reinterviews and various matching studies, and other aspects of nonsampling error in the census.

EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

EXTENDED CITY. An incorporated place located in an urbanized area, of which one or more portions are classified as rural. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. Together such areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are treated as rural and excluded from the urbanized area.

The 87 cities designated as extended cities each consist of an urban part and a rural part. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city.

Historical comparability: Similar rules were used in designating extended cities in the 1970 census.

FAMILY. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family. (Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.) Families are defined using responses to the complete-count relationship question.

If the son/daughter of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's or daughter's spouse and/or children are members of the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. A roomer/boarder and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in are not counted as a family, but as individuals unrelated to the householder. Thus, a household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations.

A person maintaining a household alone, or two or more unrelated persons are regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

Subfamily. A married couple with or without own children, or one parent

with one or more own children (parent-child group), living in a housing unit and related to the householder, but excluding the householder (for example, a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents).

Since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family, the number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families per se. Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; father-child subfamilies; and mother-child subfamilies.

In certain Census Bureau surveys (e.g., Current Population Survey) before 1980, families as defined here are referred to as "primary families." The term "secondary family" refers to a resident family unrelated to the householder, such as a roomer and his or her spouse. Tabulations of families from such surveys include secondary families.

Historical comparability: A similar definition for family was used in 1970. In 1960, secondary families were also identified.

See also: RELATIONSHIP; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

FAMILY INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all families. Family income differs from household income by excluding income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in nonfamily households. (Income of these unrelated persons along with income of persons living in noninstitutional group quarters is tabulated as income of unrelated individuals 15 years old and over.) See the definitions of Income In 1979 and Income Type for a discussion of the sources of income recorded, means, medians, limitations, and comparability.

In income tables for families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes families that were classified as having no 1979 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created families; or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Family income is recorded on public-use microdata in \$10 intervals

up to \$75,000 or down to a net loss of \$9,990 or more.

Median and mean family income figures are based on all families, unlike mean or median income figures for persons 15 years old and over, which exclude persons with no income. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Family income distributions have been tabulated in each census since 1950. Family income has been replaced by household income distributions in certain tabulations for 1980.

See also: INCOME IN 1979

FAMILY, PERSONS IN. See PERSONS IN FAMILY

FAMILY SIZE. See PERSONS IN FAMILY

FAMILY MEMBERS. See RELATIONSHIP

FAMILY TYPE. Families are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions on sex and relationship asked on a complete-count basis.

Married-couple family. A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other family:

Male householder, no wife present. A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female householder, no husband present. Family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Historical comparability: The terminology for the family-type categories is new for 1980. The categories are reasonably compatible with the 1970 categories, "husband-wife families," "families with other male head," and "families with female head."

See also: FAMILY; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

FARM RESIDENCE. Presence of persons or housing units on farms. A farm is a place with \$1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year. Farm residence is determined for both occupied and vacant housing units in rural areas. The question was structured to exclude units on city or suburban lots or on places of less than one acre. Urban areas are excluded through editing. Data are summarized in terms of housing units on farms or persons living on farms—not the number of farms. This item was determined on a

sample basis (see questionnaire item H10 on page 62 and item H15 on page 63).

Rural Farm. In a rural area and on a place with \$1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year.

Rural Nonfarm. In a rural area but not on a farm as defined above. This need not imply location in a sparsely settled area, since "rural" includes incorporated and unincorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants outside urbanized areas.

Historical comparability: Farms have been counted since 1890; farm and nonfarm residence, since 1930. Before 1960, farm residence was determined essentially by self-identification; i.e., respondents answered whether they lived on a farm. Determination of farm residence based on acreage and sales of farm products began in 1960. In 1970, a farm was defined as a place in rural territory with at least \$250 in sales of farm products, plus additional places with 10 or more acres and \$50 or more in sales of farm products. The information on acreage in item H15 is included to allow comparable tabulations to be developed for both old and new farm definitions.

FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

FARM WORKERS. See INDUSTRY; OCCUPATION

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See CLASS OF WORKER

FEMALES. See FAMILY TYPE; SEX

FERTILITY. See CHILDREN EVER BORN

FIELD. A specified section of a record which is used for a particular category of information and serves a similar function in all records of that type in a group of records. For example, in a record consisting of data for an area and geographic codes which specify the area, the codes may comprise a field at the beginning of that record.

FILE. (1) A collection of related logical records in a machine-readable medium; and (2) a collection of many logical records with common identifying features contained in any media, for example, computer tape.

FINAL REPORTS. Census Bureau reports that present data that are not generally subject to further change. These reports generally provide detailed data and contain maps and explanatory

material not included in preliminary or advance reports.

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS; VALUE

FIPS PUB (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication). National Bureau of Standards publication series that deals with various aspects of information-processing standards. FIPS PUBS include standards for codes used to represent States, counties, SMSA's, and places.

FIRE AND HAZARD INSURANCE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS. See NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers). An optical-sensing system capable of interpreting the location of filled-in circles on microfilm of a form and transferring the information into computer-readable form.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION. A systematic arrangement of statistical data where the elements in a universe are divided among the various values or categories of one or more stratifiers, such that the cells present the number of elements or their relative frequency in each of the categories. (Does not include aggregates, means, medians, ratios, etc.)

FUEL. The types of combustible matter most often used for house heating, water heating, and cooking in occupied housing units, tabulated separately. The term "house heating" applies to all types of structures, including apartment buildings. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H21 on page 63).

Utility gas. Gas piped underground from a central system (public utility company, municipal government, or the like) that serves the neighborhood.

Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Bottled, tank, or liquefied petroleum gas stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Electricity.

Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Fuel oil, distillate, residual oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids and semi-fluids.

Coal or coke.

Wood. Purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Other fuel. All other fuels not specified elsewhere, including purchased steam, fuel briquettes, coal dust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. Households that use solar energy as the prime source of fuel are also included in this category. In certain tabulations of limited detail, coal or coke, wood and sometimes fuel oil and kerosene are combined and shown as either "other fuel" or "other."

No fuel used. Includes the three definitions below.

In house heating fuel data—the number of housing units that are not heated;

in water heating fuel data—the number of housing units without piped hot water; and

in cooking fuel data—the number of housing units with no cooking equipment in the unit.

Exclusive Fuel Used. Use of only one type of fuel for house heating, water heating and cooking, ascertained for occupied housing units. The types of exclusive fuel used shown separately are utility gas and electricity. The residual category "other" includes all occupied housing units where utility gas or electricity were not the fuel used exclusively for the three purposes—house heating, water heating, and cooking.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed moderate to large biases in the question on fuels used. A 1970 census evaluation study found that electricity was overreported as a house heating fuel and that fuel oil and kerosene were underreported in the 1970 census.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected on cooking and house heating since 1940 and on water heating since 1960.

See also: ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; HEATING EQUIPMENT

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME WORK. See HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979

GARDEN APARTMENTS. See STORIES IN STRUCTURE

GAS. See FUEL

GBF/DIME-FILES (Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding). A geographic reference file that can be used to assign geographic codes to census records or other records with addresses. Such files are computerized representations of much of the

geographic information within the built-up portion of an area, as of January 1978, shown on the Metropolitan Map Series. The basic unit of analysis is the street segment with block-by-block address ranges, census geographic codes, and x-y coordinate values for intersections.

See also: DIME; GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE FILES

GEOCODING. The assignment of alphanumeric codes to geographic areas or addresses.

GEOGRAPHIC CODES. Numbers and/or letters assigned to specific geographic areas and used to represent the areas, sometimes in place of names, such as State or city names.

GEOGRAPHIC HIERARCHY. The system of relationships among geographic units where geographic units are subdivided into lower-order units, which in turn may be further subdivided. For example, States are subdivided into counties, which are further subdivided into minor civil divisions or census county divisions. Some reports and summary tape files present data in "hierarchical sequence" as illustrated here:

State

County

MCD/CCD

Place* or remainder of MCD/CCD

Tract*

Block Group*/Enumeration District

In this case, the records (for example, county records) at each level in the hierarchy are not presented together; instead, component lower order units follow the summary for the corresponding higher level unit. After records for all lower order units are presented, then the record for the next higher level unit appears.

The asterisks in the illustration denote types of geographic entities which may sometimes cross the boundaries of higher level units, for example, a place which exists partly in one MCD and partly in another. In a hierarchical presentation lower level units must fit into the specified framework; for example, a place crossing the boundary between two MCD's would be summarized as two place parts and sequenced separately following the appropriate MCD records. Also, in some States, places are the equivalent of MCD's or counties and may be identified in both categories or only in one, depending on the method of presentation. Not all presentations of hierarchical sequences are the same. For instance, in STF 1A, counties are

sequenced within State while, in STF 2A, counties are sequenced within SMSA (or remainder of State) within State.

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE FILES. A generic term for files which contain geographic information such as area names, geographic codes, and x-y coordinate values. Geographic reference files may be used for address coding, control of geographic operations, computer mapping, area calculation, or spatial analysis, depending on the capabilities of the specific file.

See also: GBF/DIME-FILES; MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See CLASS OF WORKER

GRADE IN SCHOOL. See SCHOOL LEVEL

GROSS RENT. See RENT, GROSS

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME. See RENT, GROSS

GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN.

Persons in living arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households. Group quarters status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized.

Inmate of institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration. Inmates are persons in such facilities as homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; persons in hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic diseases; persons in homes for unmarried mothers; persons in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; persons in orphanages; and persons in correctional institutions.

These persons are enumerated as residents of an institution—regardless of their length of stay in the particular place and regardless of the number of people in the places. Some tabulations include data by major types of institutions (home for the aged, mental hospital, correctional institution and other institutions).

Other persons in group quarters. Persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other"

group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Historical comparability: In 1970, 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: GROUP QUARTERS TYPE; HOUSEHOLD

GROUP QUARTERS TYPE.

Classification of institutions and noninstitutional quarters by the type of service provided, recorded on a sample basis for persons in group quarters. Note that statistics are provided primarily in terms of the number of persons residing in group quarters, not the number of group quarters (reported only in a subject report). See the definition for group quarters under Group Quarters, Persons In.

For those institutions which have multiple types of major service, usually general hospitals and Veterans Administration hospitals, inmates were classified by the type of care provided on their ward.

Inmate of institution:

Inmate of mental hospital. Patients receiving care in mental hospitals, or psychiatric wards, or receiving mental health services in general hospitals or veteran's hospitals, or receiving care in alcoholic treatment and drug addiction centers. Basic records further discriminate among Federal, State, or local government and private mental hospitals.

Inmate of home for the aged.

Persons under care in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent (including county homes, almshouses, poor farms, and fraternal or religious homes for the aged).

While the great majority of these inmates are older persons, persons who are economically dependent or who require nursing care because of

chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes, regardless of age. Basic records differentiate homes known to have nursing care from homes not known to have nursing care, and further classify these homes into Federal and State, county and city, private nonprofit, and private proprietary.

Inmate of correctional institution.

Inmates of prisons, reformatories, local jails, and work houses. Basic records differentiate Federal, State, and local institutions. Correctional institutions are included with "Other institutions" in many tabulations.

Inmate of other institution. Inmates of hospitals or wards for tuberculosis or other chronic disease (except mental); homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally or physically handicapped, including places for the blind and deaf; orphanages and other homes for dependent and neglected children; residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children; training schools for juvenile delinquents; and homes for unwed mothers. Basic records classify each type separately and in many cases differentiate public from private institutions.

Other person in group quarters:

In military barracks. Military personnel living in barracks or on ships. Residents of housing units on military bases are not counted here, but are included with the population in households.

In college dormitories. College students in dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and rooming houses exclusively for college students (provided there are 10 or more unrelated students or 9 or more unrelated to the resident who operates the place).

In rooming houses. Residents of rooming houses or other living quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons or 9 or more persons not related to the person in charge, and the small number of persons temporarily residing in hotels, motels, Y's, and residential clubs who had no permanent residence elsewhere.

In other group quarters. Persons in religious group quarters (e.g., convents, monasteries, and rectories); workers' dormitories; halfway houses; communes; low-cost transient quarters, including flophouses and missions; general hospital or nurses' dormitories. Also included are crews of commercial ships, institutional staff residing in

group quarters, and persons enumerated in the casual count (nonhousehold living situations such as parks, campsites, transient sites, etc.). Basic records code each type separately. Public-use microdata samples identify the eight broad categories shown above, while internal basic records show over 70 detailed types.

Historical comparability: In 1960 data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In 1970 and 1980 they include both men and women.

HEADING. The portion of a statistical table appearing above the body and boxhead. It comprises the table number, title, area designator, and headnote (if any).

See also: BOXHEAD; STUB

HEATING EQUIPMENT. Type of heating equipment most often used, ascertained for occupied units and vacant units. Vacant units are classified by the type of heating equipment available for use by the intended occupants or that used by the previous occupants if the unit is without heating equipment. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H20 on page 63).

Central heating system.

Steam or hot water system. A central heating system which supplies steam or hot water to conventional radiators, baseboard radiators, heating pipes embedded in walls or ceilings, heating coils or equipment which are part of a combined heating-ventilating or heating-air conditioning system.

Central warm-air furnace. A furnace which provides warm air through ducts (passageways for air movement) leading to the various rooms. Electric heat pumps are excluded.

Electric heat pump. A combination heating-cooling system with indoor and outdoor coils, a compressor, and a refrigerant to pump hot air in during the winter and cooled air in during the summer. The heat pump may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms, or there may be individual heat pumps in the rooms. It may also be known as a reverse cycle system.

Other built-in electric units. Electric heating units permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceiling, or baseboards which are a part of the electrical installation of the building. (Electric heating devices that are

plugged into an electric socket or outlet are not built in.)

Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace. The question does not distinguish between the three kinds of heating methods. Floor furnaces are below the floor and deliver heated air to the room immediately above or (if under a partition) to the room on each side. Wall furnaces are installed in a partition or in an outside wall and deliver heated air to the rooms on one or both sides.

Pipeless furnaces are installed in a basement and deliver heated air through a large register in the floor of the room or hallway immediately above.

Lacking central heating system.

Room heaters with flue. Circulating heaters, convectors, radiant gas heaters, other nonportable room heaters that burn gas, oil, kerosene, or other liquid fuel, and which are connected to a flue, vent, or chimney to remove smoke and fumes.

Room heaters without flue. Any room heater (not portable) that burns gas, oil, or kerosene, which is not connected to a flue, vent, or chimney.

Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters. Three kinds of heating methods. The question does not distinguish between them. Fireplaces used as the principal source of heat are counted here, as are ranges and stoves, including parlor stoves. circulating heaters, cookstoves also used for heating, etc. Portable room heaters can be picked up and moved around at will, either without limitation (kerosene, oil, gasoline heaters) or within the radius allowed by a flexible gas hose or an electric cord (gas, electric heaters). This classification includes all electric heaters that get current through a cord plugged into an electric wall outlet.

None. Units with no heating equipment. Most common in the warmest part of the country (Hawaii, Florida, etc.) and seasonal units not intended for winter occupancy.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed relatively large biases for certain types of heating equipment, particularly in multi-unit structures, when compared to reinterviews. A 1970 census evaluation study found that "steam or hot water system," "central warm air furnaces," and "floor, wall, or pipeless furnace" were underreported, and that "built-in electric units" and "room heaters with flue" were overreported.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. The electric heat pump category includes the central heat pumps which were part of the "central warm air furnace" category in 1970, as well as the individual room heat pumps which were included in the "built-in electric units" category in 1970. A 1970 write-in category for "other means of heating" was deleted.

See also: AIR CONDITIONING; ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL

HIERARCHICAL RECORD

STRUCTURE. A file structure where there are records of more than one format present and the records of one format are interrelated with the records of the other formats. (Files where all records have the same format are referred to as rectangular files.)

Example 1: (from STF's 2 and 4)

Record A, area 1
Record B, area 1, total
Record B, area 1, Race 1
Record B, area 1, Race 2
.
.
.
Record B, area 1, Race n
Record A, area 2
Record B, area 2, total
Record B, area 2, Race 1
Etc.

Example 2: (from public-use microdata)

Household 1 record
Person 1 of household 1
Person 2 of household 1
Household 2 record
Person 1 of household 2
.
.
.
Household 3 record (vacant)
Household 4 record
Person 1 of household 4
Etc.

HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA

(excluding urbanized areas). The historic areas of Oklahoma consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the period 1900-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The former reservation boundaries are used for planning purposes by tribes and the Federal government. In the census, the entire area encompassing the former reservations was identified (except for parts inside urbanized areas as approximated in preparation for the 1980 census). Individual former reservations were not identified separately.

The historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field. Enumeration districts (ED's), block groups (BG's), and/or portions of BG's which comprise the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) are designated with an "A" in the ED prefix in tape files for Oklahoma.

Historical comparability: Historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were not identified in previous censuses.

HOME OWNERSHIP. See TENURE

HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant year-round units "for sale only" as a percent of the total homeowner inventory, i.e., all owner-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for sale only. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded. This item was derived on a complete-count basis.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK. The number of hours actually worked at all jobs during the reference week, ascertained for all persons who reported that they worked during that week. Lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave are excluded, but overtime or extra hours worked in the reference week are included. Therefore, the statistics do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 22 on page 65).

At work, full time. Persons who worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

At work, part time. Persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week. Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of hours up to 99.

Limitations: The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. The occurrence of Passover and Good Friday in the week of April 1, 1980, should not have affected the number of reported hours worked since the reference week for most persons was the week before April 1. For those persons who completed their forms the following week, 1 or more days of the reference week may have been observed as a holiday, reducing the number of hours worked. The net effect of these holidays on hours worked statistics was probably not major.

nationwide, but may need to be considered in local areas where these holidays are widely observed.

Historical comparability: In 1970 and 1960, data on hours worked were recorded in intervals: 1 to 14 hours, 15 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 40, 41 to 48, 49 to 59, and 60 or more. Data were also tabulated for 14-and 15-year-olds in selected tables.

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979. The number of hours usually worked during those weeks the person worked in 1979, generally tabulated for persons 16 years old and over who worked in 1979. If the number of hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, an approximate average was reported. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

Usually worked full time. Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 or more hours per week worked in 1979.

Usually worked part time. Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week worked in 1979.

Census basic records include the actual number of hours usually worked per week, up to 99. Statistics on usual hours worked in 1979, along with weeks worked in 1979, can be used to put 1979 earnings in perspective.

Limitations: Some users of microdata may attempt to calculate an average wage rate by dividing 1979 earnings by the product of weeks worked and usual hours worked per week. The usual hours worked data are probably not precise enough to yield reliable results in such a calculation.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980.

See also: WEEKS WORKED IN 1979

HOUSE HEATING FUEL. See FUEL

HOUSEHOLD. The person or persons occupying a housing unit. Counts of households, householders, and occupied-housing units are always identical in complete-count tabulations. In sample tables, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

See also: HOUSEHOLD TYPE; HOUSING UNIT; RELATIONSHIP

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all household members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all households. Household income differs from family income by including income

received by (a) all household members 15 years old or over, not just those related to the householder, and by (b) persons living alone and in other nonfamily households. See the definitions of Income in 1979 and Income Type for discussions of sources of income recorded, means, medians, limitations, and comparability to other data bases.

In income tables for households, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes households that were classified as having no 1979 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created households; or were households in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Household income is reported on public-use microdata in \$10 intervals up to \$75,000 or down to a net loss of \$9,990 or more.

Median and mean household income figures are based on all households, unlike mean or median income figures for persons 15 years old and over, which exclude persons with no income. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Household income was tabulated for the first time in the 1970 census, but its use was limited to one detailed table in PC(1)-D and the Sixth Count Summary Tape. Household income is used in 1980 population reports in some places where family income was used in 1970 population reports. In 1980 as compared to 1970 housing tabulations, household income replaces "income of family or primary individual," which excluded the income of anyone unrelated to the household head. Household income is, however, derivable on public-use microdata samples from the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP. See RELATIONSHIP

HOUSEHOLD SIZE. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD TYPE. Households are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives based on questions asked on sex and relationship. This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Family household. A household including a family (see Family). A family household may also include

nonrelatives living with the family. The following subcategories are frequently provided: married-couple family; family with male householder, no wife present; and family with female householder, no husband present (see Family Type).

Nonfamily household. A household consisting of a person living alone or of a householder living with other unrelated individuals (see Unrelated Individual).

Historical comparability: In 1970, nonfamily households were termed primary individual households, a primary individual being a person living alone or the head of a household in which no relatives were present.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

HOUSING CONDITIONS, SELECTED.

Presence of one or more of the conditions described below, determined for occupied housing units on a sample basis.

With selected conditions. With one or more of the following characteristics:

Lacking complete plumbing facilities for exclusive use.

1.01 or more persons per room.

In specified renter-occupied housing units, gross rent is 30 percent or more of household income.

In specified owner-occupied housing units, the structure was built in 1939 or earlier and the value of the housing unit is below a specified amount (ranging from \$20,000 to \$35,000) depending on metropolitan status and census geographic division.

Without selected conditions. With none of the conditions described above.

Historical comparability: Not tabulated in any previous census.

HOUSING UNIT. A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied as a separate living quarter or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall (see questionnaire item H5 on page 62).

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons

who share living arrangements (except as described in definition of Group Quarters, Persons In). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, caves, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Housing unit status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in each succeeding census, the 1980 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. In 1970, the definition of a housing unit stipulated the occupants to live and eat separately and to have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980 direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. In 1970 vacant mobile homes were not counted. In 1980 vacant mobile homes are included in the housing inventory if they are intended for occupancy where they stand. Also in 1970 units with 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: OCCUPANCY STATUS; TENURE; UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE; YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to indicate when they came to the United States to stay. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 12 on page 65).

Persons who had entered this country more than once were asked to respond in terms of the first year they came to stay permanently, disregarding any departures for vacation or temporary business.

Historical comparability: Year of Immigration was asked in every census from 1890 to 1930, but not in 1940 to 1960. In 1970, Year of Immigration was asked in terms of nine categories,

compared with six for 1980. The earliest category in 1970 was for immigration "before 1915" whereas in 1980 the earliest category was "before 1950."

See also: CITIZENSHIP; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

INCOME DEFICIT. The arithmetic difference between the total income of a family or unrelated individual and the appropriate poverty threshold, calculated for families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective thresholds at the poverty level. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Income Deficit was first ascertained in 1970.

See also: INCOME IN 1979; POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979, ascertained on a sample basis for all persons 15 years old and over. Total income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from wages and salaries; nonfarm self-employment; farm self-employment; interest, dividends and net rentals; Social Security; public assistance; and all other sources (see questionnaire items 32 and 33 on page 66).

The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case, the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-employment); the value of income "in kind" such as free living quarters or food produced and consumed in the home; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts. The seven specific types of income recorded are further defined under Income Type.

Income In 1979 is reported in several different combinations. Household Income In 1979 and Family Income In 1979 are defined separately in this glossary. When entitled "Income In 1979," the data refer to the money income of persons 15 years old and

over. (Where family members received income jointly, appropriate amounts were to be apportioned among specific household members.) Income in 1979 is also tabulated for "unrelated individuals 15 years old and over," i.e., persons not accounted for in family income tabulations. Where a measure of income is to be interrelated with occupation or other work force characteristics, income other than earnings is generally excluded. See Income Type — "Earnings."

Income is tabulated in intervals, for example, less than \$5,000; \$5,000 to \$7,499; \$7,500 to \$9,999...\$35,000 to \$49,999; \$50,000 or more. The highest income interval to be published in reports is \$50,000 or more; on summary tape files the top interval is \$75,000 or more. On census basic records incomes from each source are recorded in \$10 intervals up to \$100,000 and in \$1,000 intervals from \$100,000 to \$999,000. Income amounts of \$1,000,000 or more are recorded as \$999,500. Net losses up to \$10,000 are also recorded. High incomes are grouped together on public-use microdata, with "\$75,000 or more" as a single category, to avoid identification of individuals.

Median income. To avoid inconsistencies in median income figures for the same population as presented in different reports, all medians for family and household income in the 1980 census are based on the same set of 17 categories available on summary tape files, regardless of the number of intervals shown in various printed tables. Thus, the median shown in a report is frequently more precise than one the user could compute from the intervals shown in the report. Pareto interpolation is used rather than linear interpolation when the width of the income interval is more than \$2,500.

For families and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals; whereas for persons, the median income is based on the distribution of persons 15 years old and over with income.

When the median income falls in the terminal category of a distribution, the method of presentation in reports is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign. If the median income falls in the terminal category "\$50,000 or more," it is shown as "\$50,001" on STF's.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe (termed "aggregate income" in STF documentation) by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. Mean income for persons is obtained by dividing the total income of persons (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) by the number of persons with income. When the mean income for an area or population subgroup is a net loss, the amount is shown preceded by a minus sign (e.g., -\$123).

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values in the statistics for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median is not affected by extreme values and is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown for most small-area tabulations because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown.

Per capita income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) in that group.

Limitations: Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and, therefore, underreport their income. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross instead of net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income.

Many reporting errors are rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result that consistency of reported income items

with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information is improved. For example, if a person reported that he or she was self-employed on his or her own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount is shifted to net farm self-employment income. Another type of problem involves nonreporting of income. Where income information was not reported, editing and allocation procedures imputed appropriate values (either "none" or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures will be described in more detail in appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," to reports in the PC80-1-C and -D series. Also, see pages 101-102 of the Users' Guide, Part A.

The income data obtained in the 1980 census cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low-income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs (e.g., food stamps).

Finally, in relating income to occupation, family size, housing costs, and most others characteristics, the user must bear in mind that income figures refer to 1979 whereas other characteristics are as of the time of enumeration, generally April 1980. On the other hand, information is collected on work and unemployment in 1979, facilitating comparisons with income in 1979.

Comparability with income tax data. For several reasons, the income data from the census are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept.

Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Comparability with Social Security Administration earnings record data. The earnings from the census are not directly

comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings.

Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Comparability with Bureau of Economic Analysis income series. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in the 1980 census would be different from (and generally less than) those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons.

The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA census income series includes some items not included in the census income data, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employee contributions for Social Security.

Historical comparability: Data on income last year have been collected in each census since 1940. Income questions were asked in essentially the same way in 1970 as in 1980, except that the separation of interest, dividends and net rental income from other sources is new for 1980 (possibly leading to more complete reporting of income from these sources).

Another new feature was the instruction that the respondent should add up the income figures from the various sources

and report total income on a separate line on the form. This feature was to help respondents avoid counting the same income in more than one category and encourage recall of income from other sources. The 1980 census obtained income for persons 15 years old and over; the 1970 universe also included 14-year-olds.

Income intervals reported in 1980 publications concentrate on higher dollar amounts than did their 1970 counterparts, reflecting inflation. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustment for changes in prices is made. The ratio of the average Consumer Price Index in 1979 to the corresponding figure in 1969 is 1.98, and this is the factor used in converting 1969 median and mean income figures in current dollars to constant 1979 dollars for comparison with 1979 median and mean income figures.

See also: FAMILY INCOME IN 1979; HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979; INCOME TYPE; POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

INCOME OF FAMILY IN 1979. See FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD IN 1979. See HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979

INCOME TYPE IN 1979. Classification of income in 1979 by the source from which it was received, ascertained on a sample basis for all persons 15 years old and over with income (see questionnaire item 32 on page 66). See the definition of Income In 1979 for types of receipts which are not counted as income (e.g., tax refunds).

Earnings. The sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income from nonfarm and farm sources. Earnings are those sources of income most appropriately interrelated with labor force characteristics such as hours and weeks worked in 1979 or occupation.

Wage or salary income. Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. Sick leave pay is included. Reimbursement for business expenses and payment "in kind" (for example, food, and lodging received as payment for work performed) are excluded.

Nonfarm self-employment income. Net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from an unincorporated nonfarm business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Business expenses include cost of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

The so-called "salary" that some owners of unincorporated businesses pay themselves is included here. On the other hand, income received for working for an incorporated business, even though the person may own the business, is counted under wage or salary income.

Farm self-employment income. Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of an unincorporated farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, governmental subsidies, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operating expenses include the cost of fuel, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not Federal, State, and local income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, and other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Income other than earnings. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income. Money received or credited to a person's account as interest from sources such as notes, bonds, deposits in banks and savings and loan associations, credit unions, and posted savings certificates; payments made by corporations and mutual funds to stockholders (excluding profits or losses from the sale of stocks); net royalties such as income from oil, gas, and other mineral rights; from patents, copyrights on literary works, trademarks, formulas; and net rental income received from the rental of property or real estate or from roomers or boarders.

Social Security income. Cash receipts of Social Security pensions,

survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration (under the national old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included nor are payments under the Supplemental Security Income program. Cash receipts of retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included.

Public assistance income. Cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: aid to families with dependent children, old-age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. These payments are generally labeled "Supplementary Security Income" and, while usually received from the Federal government, may also be received from State or local governments. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are excluded from this item.

Income from all other sources. Money income received from sources such as veteran's payments; public or private pensions; periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; receipts for foster child care; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act or Work Incentive Program; and periodic contributions from persons outside the household, e.g., voluntary allotment checks sent by Armed Forces personnel to relatives not living with them.

In most reports, data on income type are limited to (1) the number of households or families with income of a specified type and (2) the mean income of the specified type for the applicable households or families (i.e., aggregate income of the specified type received by persons in households or families divided

by the number of households or families with that type of income).

In income type tabulations, a household or family may be counted more than once, i.e. for each type of income received, although the dollar amounts of income are counted only once. In one detailed tabulation in PC80-1-D, frequency counts are provided for income intervals as well as a mean for each type. Further, mean total income is provided in addition to mean income of specified type for households, families, and unrelated individuals with income of the specified type. The ratio of those two means will suggest the degree to which, for instance, families receiving Social Security income may also have other major sources of income.

Census basic records show income in \$10 intervals for each type of income up to \$100,000, except that amounts of \$10,000 or more are coded as \$9,995 for Social Security or public assistance income. Income amounts of \$100,000 to \$999,000 are recorded in \$1,000 intervals. Income amounts of \$1,000,000 or more are recorded as \$999,500. Net losses up to \$10,000 are recorded in \$10 intervals for nonfarm or farm self-employment income and interest, dividend and net rental income but are not allowed for other income types. Losses of \$10,000 or more are coded as \$-9995. High incomes of each type are grouped together on public-use microdata, with "\$75,000 or more" as a single category, to avoid the identification of individuals.

Limitations: See the discussion under Income in 1979.

Historical comparability: See the discussion under Income in 1979.

INDUSTRY. The kind of business or industrial activity in which the person was employed during the reference week or, if not employed, in which the person was most recently employed since 1975.

Persons working at more than one job were instructed to describe the one at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. If the employer was engaged in more than one activity, the respondent was instructed to describe only the major activity at the place or facility where the person worked.

Industry is most frequently tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, less often for the experienced civilian labor force, which includes both employed and experienced unemployed persons 16 years old and over. Industry data were also collected but are not tabulated for persons not currently in the labor force who have worked since 1975. Industry data are collected on a sample

basis (see questionnaire item 28 on page 66).

Responses were coded to one of 231 industry categories by specially trained industry and occupation coders in census processing offices. Most large companies were included on a Company Name List (CNL) developed from the Census Bureau economic censuses. If the company entered in question 28a was found on the CNL, the coder assigned the industry code given by the CNL. If the company could not be found on the CNL, the coder used the industry description on 28b and 28c to determine the industry code. Only the code, i.e., none of the written-in information, is retained on census basic records and public-use microdata.

Census industry categories are fully defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3. Persons wishing to use the census system in coding other data bases may use the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R4. Major industry categories and important subdivisions are as follows:

- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Finance, insurance, and real estate
- Business and repair services
- Personal services
- Entertainment and recreation services
- Professional and related services
- Health services
- Educational services
- Other professional and related services
- Public administration

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was developed under the sponsorship of the Office of Management and Budget, and subsequently under the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, and is designed for the classification of establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they are engaged.

One of the major purposes of the SIC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies. Accordingly, in the census of population, the industry categories are defined in these terms. However, population census data, which are collected from

households, differ in nature and detail from those obtained from business establishments. Therefore, the 1980 census classification system does not reflect the full SIC detail in all categories. However, the census of population is one of the few sources of industrial data that includes all industries.

In addition to such classification differences, census data may differ from other industrial data for the following reasons: the dates to which the data refer may not be the same; workers who live in one geographic area and work in another would be reported at their place of residence by the census but at their place of work in other surveys; and dual jobholders may be counted in the reports of two establishments but counted in the census for only their major job. Many other sources for industrial data cover private employees but exclude self-employed and government workers.

Relation to certain occupation groups. Although some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries, the industry categories are broad and include occupations other than those concentrated in that industry. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers in addition to farm workers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics and secretaries in addition to transport operatives; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Historical comparability: There was no change in wording of the industry question from 1970. A version of this question was asked in 1820 and 1840, and consistently since 1910.

The 1970 industry categories were based on the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The 1980 classification reflects some significant changes made in the 1972 SIC manual and some minor technical adjustments made in 1977.

One important change was in the census classification of public administration which was subdivided by level of government in the 1970 census, but for 1980 is classified by its primary economic activity. For example, as a result of an SIC change, the 1980 detailed tabulations include such categories as executive and legislative offices; justice, public order, and safety; and public finance, taxation and monetary policy. In 1980 most employees of governmental social service agencies are classified under social services rather than under public administration (although they are still classified as

employees of a government under Class of Worker).

More information on changes in industrial classification will be shown in later 1980 census reports. In the study of earlier data it may also be useful to refer to the Census Bureau's Technical Paper No. 26: "1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements."

More detailed changes in industrial classification are highlighted in charts in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Reference materials on the relationship of 1970 and 1980 industry classifications are being prepared. For more information, contact Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

See also: CLASS OF WORKER; LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION

INMATE OF INSTITUTION. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN

INSURANCE FOR PROPERTY, FIRE, AND HAZARD. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, AND NET RENTAL INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

INTERPOLATION. The process of calculating approximate values of a function between two known values. Interpolation is frequently used in calculating medians or percentiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. In linear interpolation the function of N (FN) may be calculated where N is the estimate, U and L are the upper and lower known values, and FU and FL are the functions of the upper and lower known values. In median calculation, N would be one-half the number of cases, L would be the cumulative number of units in all categories below the median category, U - L would be the number of cases in the median category, and FU and FL would be the values (for example, ages) associated with the upper and lower limits of the interval.

"Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the logarithm of the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

JOBHOLDING. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

JOURNEY TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS

OF; PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

KITCHEN FACILITIES. Presence of complete kitchen facilities in occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H23 on page 63).

Complete kitchen facilities. Units with all three of the following: an installed sink with piped water, a range or cookstove (excluding portable cooking equipment), and a mechanical refrigerator (excluding ice boxes). All kitchen facilities must be located in the building or structure, but they need not all be in the same room.

No complete kitchen facilities. Units lacking one or more of the equipment items cited above, although they may have some equipment for preparing food.

Historical comparability: The 1940 and 1950 censuses asked about the presence of a refrigerator and, in 1950, a kitchen sink, and the 1960 census added cooking facilities. The separate items were combined into one item on complete kitchen facilities in 1970, which differentiated between kitchen facilities used by this household only and those also used by another household.

LABEL. (1) An identification record for a tape or disc file. (The Bureau includes IBM 360 and 370 OS labels on user tapes.) (2) One or more characters used to identify a statement or an item of data in a computer program.

LABOR FORCE STATUS. Persons 16 years old and over were classified as to their status in the labor force based on replies to several questions relating to work activity and status during the reference week. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 22 on page 65 and items 25, 26, 27, 30, and 31 on page 66).

Data on labor force status refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. Since the week of enumeration was not the same for all persons, the reference week for labor force data is not entirely uniform. For many persons, however, the reference week for answering the 1980 census employment questions was the last week in March, 1980.

Labor force. Members of the Armed Forces and the civilian labor force as defined below.

Armed Forces. Persons 16 years old and over on active duty in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, as indicated in responses to the question on industry and shown in the Industry definition. Members of the merchant marine and civilian employees of the Department of Defense are not members of the Armed Forces. Service in a National Guard or reserve unit for short periods of active duty for training does not count as active duty in the Armed Forces.

Civilian labor force. Employed and unemployed civilians.

Employed. Civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons.

Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Employed persons are sometimes further classified as full time or part time based on whether they worked 35 or more hours during the reference week. (See Hours Worked Last Week.)

Unemployed. Civilians 16 years old and over who were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" and who were: a) looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and b) available to accept a job.

Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) checking with friends or relatives, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

The concept of experienced unemployed is discussed below under Experienced Civilian Labor Force.

Not in labor force. Persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Also included are so called "discouraged workers" who do not have a job and have not been actively looking for work during the last four weeks. Inmates of institutions are occasionally presented as a subcategory within "not in labor force." Tasks performed by inmates of institutions are not considered "work" for the purposes of the census.

In addition to the above classification, the concept of Experienced Civilian Labor Force appears in certain detailed tabulations.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force.

Employed persons and those unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past, i.e., "experienced unemployed." (See Year Last Worked.) This concept serves as the universe for certain tabulations of occupation and industry where unemployed persons are to be included. (Occupation and industry data were not collected for persons who have never worked, or who have not worked since 1974.)

Comparability with data from other sources. Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week.

In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

Historical comparability: In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force data were published for persons 14 years old and over. In 1970, most labor force data were for persons 16 years old and over to comply with the official Government definition of employed and unemployed

instituted in 1967, although data on 14- and 15-year olds were furnished in 1970 to provide a comparability bridge with earlier censuses.

See also: HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; INDUSTRY; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979; OCCUPATION; YEAR LAST WORKED

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979. A series of items identified persons who worked in 1979 by the number of weeks worked and the number of hours usually worked per week, and persons who were unemployed in 1979 by the number of weeks unemployed. These data, collected on a sample basis, are tabulated for persons 16 years old and over regardless of current labor force status (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

In labor force in 1979. Persons 16 years old and over who, at any time in 1979, worked (even for a few days), were looking for work, or were on layoff from a job.

Worked in 1979. Persons who, at any time in 1979, did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or who were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

With unemployment in 1979. Persons who looked for work or were on layoff from a job during at least one week in 1979 in which they did not work. (Note that the question on unemployment in 1979 did not inquire whether the person was available to accept a job.)

The number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number with unemployment in 1979 adds to more than the number of persons in the labor force in 1979, since many of the persons with unemployment also worked at one time or another in 1979.

Historical comparability: The information on unemployment last year is new for 1980. Data on weeks of unemployment were last collected in the 1950 census.

See also: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979; WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979; WEEKS WORKED IN 1979;

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME.

Persons who speak a language other than English at home were asked to report the language spoken, as well as their proficiency in English (see Language Usage And Ability To Speak English). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 13 on page 65).

Respondents were instructed to report the language spoken most often, for

persons speaking two or more non-English languages at home, or the first language learned, where the language spoken most often could not be determined.

The write-in entries of the language spoken were coded in census processing offices into 387 categories which are recorded on basic records and public-use microdata files. Tables in PC80-1-C reports include the following categories: English only, Chinese, French, German, Greek, Italian, Philippine languages, Polish, Spanish, other specified language, and unspecified language.

Data on languages spoken in the home are typically presented separately for persons 5 to 17 and 18 years old and over. These data should not be interpreted as the number of people who are able to speak specified languages, since this question counts only persons who speak a language other than English at home.

Historical comparability: These data on current language are not comparable to questions asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue, i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1970, Spanish mother tongue was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

See also: LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH. Persons 5 years old and over are classified by whether they speak a language other than English at home, and, if so, by how well they speak English. Responses for persons under 5 are not tabulated. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 13 on page 65).

Speak only English at home.

Persons who always speak English at home. Includes persons who may speak a language other than English at school or elsewhere, but not at home, and persons whose usage of another language at home is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Speak a language other than English at home. Persons who speak a language other than English at home, even if English is spoken more frequently than the other language. They are further classified by level of English language ability:

Speak English very well. Persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

Speak English well. Persons who have only minor problems which do

not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

Speak English not well. Persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

Speak English not at all.

These data typically are presented separately for persons 5 to 17 years old (school-age population) and for persons 18 years old and over, to aid the assessment of needs for bilingual education and other services.

Limitations: As a result of a processing error, the reported number of persons who speak a language other than English at home may be inflated slightly in STF 3, PHC80-3 and 4, and Public Use Microdata Samples. The total number of persons who speak a language other than English is inflated by approximately 0.4 percent nationwide.

There is some geographic variation in the frequency of the errors, but no substantial spatial clustering has been discovered. Subsequent data products (STF 4 and STF 5, and data products derived from them) will correct these errors, and thus may disagree with the estimates provided in STF 3.

Historical comparability: The question on current language spoken at home replaces a question asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue, i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1960, mother tongue was asked only of foreign-born persons. In 1970, mother tongue was asked of all persons and was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

The focus on current language rather than mother tongue is a significant departure from previous censuses. The question on ability to speak English is being asked for the first time in 1980.

See also: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

LINEAR INTERPOLATION. See INTERPOLATION

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE; MARITAL STATUS; RELATIONSHIP; UNMARRIED COUPLES

LIVING QUARTERS. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; HOUSING UNITS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. See CLASS OF WORKER

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT. See PLACE OF WORK

LOGICAL RECORD. A collection of information relating to a specific unit of observation. When the unit of observation changes, another logical record occurs.

Example 1:

Logical record 1-Data for SMSA A.
Logical record 2-Data for SMSA B.

Example 2:

Logical record 1-Data for total population in county A.
Logical record 2-Data for White population in county A.

Example 3:

Logical record 1-Microdata for household A.
Logical record 2-Microdata for person A1.
Logical record 3-Microdata for person A2.

LONG FORM. A census sample questionnaire containing the questions asked of all households (complete-count items) plus the questions asked only of a sample of households. In 1980, the long form was distributed to about 19 percent of the population, except in counties, incorporated places, and selected towns and townships estimated to have less than 2,500 population, where a 50-percent sample was used.

See also: SHORT FORM

LOW INCOME STATUS. See POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

MACHINE-READABLE. Capable of being input directly by electronic means to a computer for further processing. Examples of machine-readable files include files stored on magnetic tape, punched cards, disc packs, etc.

MAGNETIC TAPE. A long strip of mylar plastic coated with ferrous oxide on which information may be magnetically stored, read, or erased by the presence or absence of a magnetic charge at specific locations. When mentioned in census literature, the reference is normally to 2,400 foot reels of 1/2-inch wide tape on which data are recorded in digital form at various densities.

MAIL-OUT/MAIL-BACK. A census data collection technique used for over 90 percent of the population of the country in 1980. Households are mailed questionnaires and asked to complete and mail them back; census employees check incomplete questionnaires and nonresponses.

MALES. See FAMILY TYPE; SEX

MANPOWER CHARACTERISTICS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION; INDUSTRY; CLASS OF WORKER; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979; PLACE OF WORK

MARITAL HISTORY. Persons 15 years old and over who had ever been married were asked whether they had been married more than once and, whether the first marriage ended because of the death of the person's spouse. Marital history is a construct which combines responses to these items with responses to the complete-count question on current marital status. The following items were derived on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 21 on page 65).

Persons known to have been widowed. Widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage was terminated by the death of a spouse.

Persons known to have been divorced. Divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

Persons known to have been widowed and divorced. Widowed persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end in widowhood and divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood.

Persons married only once and persons married more than once are also summarized in selected tabulations.

Historical comparability: A similar question was asked in 1970. Various questions on marital history have been asked since the 1850 census.

See also: AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE; MARITAL STATUS

MARITAL STATUS. All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Marital status data are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and older. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 6 on page 60).

Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages, etc.) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Single. All persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Ever married. Persons married at the time of enumeration, including

those separated, plus widowed or divorced persons.

Now married, except separated. Persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations based on sample data, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent." See below.

Separated. Persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce. Separated includes persons with a limited divorce.

Widowed. Widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced. Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household:

Now married. All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. Includes persons categorized as separated above.

Spouse present. Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse absent. Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, and all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated. Defined above.

Spouse absent, other. Married persons whose spouse was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included are those whose spouse was employed and living away from home, absent in the Armed Forces, or an inmate of an institution.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females arise from

the fact that some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas, and, in sample tabulations, from different weights applied to the data. Any differences between "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting; by definition the numbers should be the same.

Historical comparability: The 1980 definition of "now married" is comparable to the definition of the term "married" as used in publications of data from prior censuses. For 1980, marital status is tabulated for persons 15 years old and older, a change from the period 1950-1970 when marital status was tabulated for persons 14 years old and over. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

See also: MARITAL HISTORY; UNMARRIED COUPLES

MARRIED COUPLES. See MARITAL STATUS; FAMILY TYPE

MASS TRANSIT COMMUTING TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE

(MARF). A computerized geographic reference file for the 1980 census (1970 counterpart: Master Enumeration District List (MEDList)) containing records for the basic geographic areas recognized in the census in hierarchical form down to enumeration district and block group. The records consist principally of the names and geographic codes associated with the designated areas, and selected population and housing data items.

MASTER ENUMERATION DISTRICT LIST (MEDList). See MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF)

MEAN. The arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items by the total number of items. Mean income, for example, is defined as the value obtained by dividing the total or aggregate income of a population by the number of units in that population. Thus, the mean income for the classification "families" is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; PLACE OF WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

MEDIAN. In general, a value that divides the total frequency into two equal parts.

For example, to say that the median family income in the United States in 1977 was \$16,009 indicates that half of all families had incomes larger than that value, and half had less.

Most medians presented in Census Bureau publications are computed from a frequency distribution, using interpolation inside the interval that contains the median. For example, the median family income cited above was determined by interpolating between the bottom and top of a \$16,000-\$16,999 interval. Interpolation is evident when noninteger medians are presented for discrete variables; for example, median family size of 3.2 persons.

See also: INTERPOLATION

MEDICAL OFFICE OR COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; VALUE

MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

MICRODATA. Unaggregated records for individual respondents or other reporting units in a census or survey. Because the Bureau is required by law to maintain the confidentiality of information which could be associated with a specific respondent, the original census microdata, i.e., the "basic record tapes," may be used only by sworn census employees. On the other hand, under conditions where confidentiality is protected, samples of census microdata may be released as "public-use microdata samples."

MICROFICHE. A sheet of photographic film, usually about 4 by 6 inches, that stores images of a reduced size in a grid pattern. In 1970 all final reports were available on microfiche. For 1980, selected data series have been made available.

MICROFILM. A long strip of photographic film, usually 16mm or 35mm and generally stored on a reel with images arranged sequentially, used for recording information in a reduced size. The 1980 census questionnaires were microfilmed for input to the FOSDIC system.

MICROFORM. A generic term for micro-images on film including both microfiche and microfilm.

MIGRATION. See RESIDENCE IN 1975; YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT; IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

MILITARY BARRACKS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

MILITARY SERVICE, CURRENT. See LABOR FORCE STATUS; ARMED FORCES

MILITARY SERVICE, PREVIOUS. See VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD). A primary political and administrative subdivision of a county. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. A few counties have some territory not organized into MCD's; such "unorganized territory" is treated as one or more MCD's for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (figure 1 lists these States). In 20 of the remaining States, CCD's are used in lieu of MCD's; in Alaska, census subareas are used. In the District of Columbia, quadrants are used. In Puerto Rico, ciudades, pueblos, and barrios are used.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental, unique 3-digit numeric code. In addition, MCD's in 11 States (those noted in figure 1) have a 4-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State.

MCD boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear on small-scale maps published in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports and in conjunction with the PHC80-2 series. There are about 26,000 MCD's recognized for the 1980 census.

Statistics for all MCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B, and HC80-1-A reports. In 20 States (specified in figure 1), many MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. All MCD's in block-numbered areas of these States are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and STF 1B. Finally, in 11 States (all 9 States in the Northeast region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin), MCD data are published in a manner parallel to that of places of the same population size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B (figure 1 lists these States).

Historical comparability: CCD's were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships. A number of MCD's in other States have changed boundaries. Changes have resulted from municipal annexations, mergers or dissolutions of

MCD's, and other causes. There are seven States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Virginia, and West Virginia. MCD's which have changed boundaries during 1970 to 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with MCD's.

MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER. See UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE

MONEY INCOME. See INCOME IN 1979

MORTGAGE STATUS. The existence of a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on the property. Land contracts, contracts for deed, and assumption agreements are included.

This item was ascertained for owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres, without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes or trailers and condominium units were also excluded. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H32 on page 64).

Selected monthly owner costs are usually reported separately for units with a mortgage and for units not mortgaged (i.e., owned free and clear) since housing costs are quite different for the two groups.

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

See also: OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

MUNICIPIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

NATIONAL ORIGIN. See ANCESTRY; COUNTRY OF BIRTH

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH. The population is classified into "native" and "foreign born" based on the State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, or outlying area of the United States where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born (not the location of the hospital if in a different State in the United States). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 11 on page 65).

Native population. Persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, or other outlying area of the United States; or at sea or in a foreign country if they have at least one American parent (determined from the citizenship question). In certain presentations, this population is further classified as born in State of residence; born in different State (this category may

be further broken down by region of birth); and born abroad, at sea, etc., of American parents.

Foreign-born population. All persons not classified as native.

Historical comparability: The format of the place-of-birth question was changed from 1970 so that the instruction to print the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born is highlighted so that respondents would not report the location of the hospital if in a different State from the mother's usual residence.

See also: CITIZENSHIP; COUNTRY OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

NEIGHBORHOOD. For purposes of the Census Bureau's Neighborhood Statistics Program, a neighborhood is a locally defined subarea of a locality with nonoverlapping boundaries. Neighborhoods usually have advisory representatives to present citizen views on municipal matters; where such representation does not exist, areas traditionally recognized can be used.

Historical comparability: Such neighborhoods have not been recognized in past censuses.

NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD. See HOUSEHOLD TYPE

NONFARM, RURAL. See FARM RESIDENCE

NONRELATIVE. See RELATIONSHIP

NONSAMPLING ERROR. The error arising at any stage in the data collection and computer processing operations (of a survey or a census) from such sources as varying interpretation of questions, enumeration errors, respondents' unwillingness or inability to give correct answers, nonresponse, undercount, machine error, and other sources exclusive of sampling error.

NONVETERAN. See VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE

NURSERY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

NURSING HOMES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

OCCUPANCY STATUS. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant. This item was determined on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item B on page 62).

Occupied. The classification of a housing unit with a person or persons living in it as a usual residence when enumerated—or

only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. If all the persons staying in the unit have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. Complete count figures on households and occupied housing units should match—although sample estimates of households and occupied housing units may differ because of weighting.

Vacant. A housing unit with no one living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. If, at the time of enumeration, the unit is temporarily occupied solely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere, it is also classified as vacant.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

OCCUPATION. The kind of work the person was doing at a job or business during the reference week or, if not at work, at the most recent job or business if employed since 1975. Persons working at more than one job were instructed to describe the one at which the person worked the most hours during the reference week. Occupation is most frequently tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, and less often for the experienced civilian labor force, which includes both employed and experienced unemployed 16 years old and over.

Occupation data were also collected but are not tabulated for persons not currently in the labor force who have worked since 1975. Occupation is not determined for persons in the Armed Forces. These data were collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 29 on page 66).

The write-in responses to questions 29a and 29b were taken together to assign the respondent to one of 503 occupation categories, coded by specially trained industry and occupation coders in census processing offices. Only the code, i.e., none of the written-in information, is retained on census basic records and public-use microdata. Census occupation categories are fully defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3. (Persons wishing to use the census system in coding other data bases may use the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R4.)

Relation to Standard Occupational Classification. The 503 occupation

categories generally are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, originally issued in 1977 by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards and revised in 1980. One of the major purposes of the SOC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of occupational data collected by various agencies. Public-use microdata documentation and other references will define the relationship between the 3-digit census codes and the revised 4-digit SOC codes.

Summary and major occupation categories are as follows:

Managerial and professional specialty occupations:

Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations

Professional specialty occupations

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations:

Technicians and related support occupations

Sales occupations

Administrative support occupations, including clerical

Service occupations:

Private household occupations

Protective service occupations

Service occupations, except protective and household

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations

Operators, fabricators, and laborers:

Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors

Transportation and material moving occupations

Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers

These are the categories included in STF3 and in Census Tracts reports. More detailed tabulations present subcategories within these basic groups. In the most detailed tabulations, some categories represent subdivisions of an occupation on the basis of industry or class of worker.

Historical comparability: Occupation has been asked in each census since 1850. The 1980 occupation question differs from its 1970 counterpart primarily by omitting a request for the respondent's job title. Because this information sometimes proved misleading, it was dropped for 1980.

The major difference in occupation data for 1970 and 1980 stems from the

adaptation of census occupation coding to the new Standard Occupational Classification system, first issued in 1977. While many of the broad categories observed in the 1980 scheme have been designed to offer a general measure of compatibility with many 1970 categories, the principles governing the classification and many of the detailed categories have been altered substantially. Reference materials on the relationships of 1970 and 1980 occupation classifications are being prepared. For more information, contact Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

See also: CLASS OF WORKER; INDUSTRY; LABOR FORCE STATUS

ONE-FAMILY HOMES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

ONE-UNIT STRUCTURES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ORIGIN OR DESCENT. See SPANISH ORIGIN; ANCESTRY

OTHER RACES. See RACE

OUTLYING AREAS. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

OVERCROWDING. See PERSONS PER ROOM

OWN CHILDREN. See RELATIONSHIP; CHILDREN EVER BORN

OWNER COSTS, SELECTED

MONTHLY. The sum of payments for real estate taxes, fire and hazard insurance, utilities, fuels, and mortgage. These data are tabulated for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers.

Only selected monthly owner costs are included, since payments for maintenance and repair are excluded. Selected monthly owner costs are presented in tabulations comparable to those for gross rent since they are both measures of shelter costs, albeit for different universes.

The components of selected monthly owner costs are payments for the following items, all asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire items H30, H31, and H32 on page 64).

Real estate taxes. The total amount of all real estate taxes payable on the entire property (land and

buildings) last year. It includes State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone outside the household. Taxes are reported even if included in the mortgage payment. Not covered are payments on delinquent taxes due from earlier years.

Fire and hazard insurance. The annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on the property; that is, policies which protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, explosion, etc. Liability policies are included only if they are paid with fire and hazard premiums and the amounts for fire and hazard cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

Mortgages. The regular monthly amount (both principal and interest) required by the lender on mortgages (including second or junior mortgages), deed of trust, or similar debt on the property; or payments on a contract to purchase the property.

Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amount includes everything paid to the lender or lenders, regardless of what is included. Separate parts of the question determine whether taxes and insurance are included in the payment to the lender so that it is possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of monthly owner costs.

Utilities and fuel. See the discussion under Energy Costs, Monthly Residential.

In the computation of selected monthly owner costs, annual figures for taxes, insurance, water and fuels (items where annual figures are usually more readily available than monthly figures) are divided by 12 to yield monthly figures.

Selected monthly owner costs are tabulated in a varying number of categories. Data are generally presented separately for units with a mortgage and units not mortgaged (i.e., owned free and clear) since the distribution of housing costs is quite different for the two groups.

Basic record tapes preserve the dollar amounts for each of the component figures collected (e.g., mortgage payments, water payments). Public-use microdata samples also show dollar amounts, for components as well as total selected monthly owner costs, although the amounts for real estate taxes and

insurance premiums are combined into a single figure.

Selected Monthly Owner Costs As Percentage of Income. The ratio of selected monthly owner costs to household income in 1979 is converted to percentage form. The data are tabulated for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers.

Data are shown in terms of the number of housing units in categories such as "less than 20 percent," "20 to 24 percent," "25 to 34 percent," and "35 percent or more;" the data are generally cross-classified by household income. Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss are included in the "not computer" category. This item is computed on a sample basis.

Limitations: Utility and fuel costs are frequently overestimated by respondents.

Historical comparability: None of the components of selected monthly owner costs have been collected in previous censuses. (Utility and fuel costs were collected in 1970, but only for renters.)

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. See TENURE

OWNER/RENTER STATUS. See TENURE

PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

PARETO INTERPOLATION. See INTERPOLATION

PARISH (in Louisiana). See COUNTY

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL TYPE

PART-TIME WORKERS. See HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979

PARTNER OR ROOMMATE. See RELATIONSHIP

PASSENGER ELEVATOR. See ELEVATOR PASSENGER

PATIENTS IN INSTITUTIONS. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN

PER CAPITA INCOME. See INCOME IN 1979

PERCENTILE. A value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. For example, if 90 percent of the families

in an area have an income of \$35,000 or below and 10 percent have an income above, then \$35,000 is the 90th percentile for the family income distribution. (The median is the same as the 50th percentile, where 50 percent of the families have an income above, and 50 percent below a certain amount of money.)

PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE. See VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE

PERSON IN COLUMN 1. See RELATIONSHIP

PERSONS IN FAMILY. The number of persons in a household who are related to the householder, counting the householder, who thereby constitute a family. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In tables where persons in family or persons per family are cross-tabulated by race or Spanish origin, family members are classified by the race of the householder rather than the race of each individual.

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted—not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters (see questionnaire item 1 on page 59 and items H1, H2, and H3 on page 67).

Figures for "persons in household" match those for "persons in unit" in tabulations based on complete-count data. In sample tabulations, they may differ because of the weighting process. The phrase "persons in household" is used for population tabulations, "persons in unit" for housing items. "One-person household" and "persons living alone" are synonymous.

See also: FAMILY

PERSONS IN UNIT. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

PERSONS PER CARPOOL. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

PERSONS PER ROOM. A derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room. For example, the number of units with 1.01 or more persons per room is the number of units occupied by more persons than

there are separate rooms. This item was derived on a complete-count basis.

See also: ROOMS

PHYSICAL RECORD. See BLOCK (Computer)

PLACE. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1980 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, census designated places (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980 census tabulations. There are about 23,000 places recorded in the 1980 census. (Figure 1 lists the number of places by State). Places do not cross State boundaries.

Incorporated place. A political unit incorporated as a city, borough (excluding Alaska and New York), village, or town (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). In most States, incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. In some States, incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. In a few States, the pattern is mixed. Almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD/CCD and/or county boundaries.

There are about 20,000 incorporated places recognized in the 1980 census.

Census designated place (CDP). A densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or corporate powers or functions. Each CDP has a definite residential nucleus with a dense, city-type street pattern, and ideally should have an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. In addition, a CDP is a community that can be identified locally by place name. Boundaries of CDP's are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to include, insofar as possible, all the closely settled area.

In the 1980 census, statistics are tabulated for each CDP with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located in an urbanized area (UA) with a central city of 50,000 or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in a UA with no central city of 50,000 or more. Some CDP's—notably in the Northeast—coincide

with MCD's. In STF's, these are treated as both places and MCD's, but in printed reports they are shown only in MCD tables to avoid duplication. Outside of UA's, statistics are tabulated in 48 States and Puerto Rico for CDP's of 1,000 or more, in Hawaii for CDP's of 300 or more, and in Alaska for CDP's of 25 or more. There are approximately 3,400 CDP's recognized in the 1980 census.

Incorporated place and CDP boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on census tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at a still smaller scale, also show boundaries for places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. "Place description" codes will also generally accompany place records. These codes indicate whether a place is incorporated, as well as represent certain other information about the place.

Data are summarized for all places in STF's 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A reports. For places with 1,000 or more inhabitants, data are summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. For places with 2,500 or more, data are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. In PHC80-3 reports, data are given for all incorporated places. In PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports and STF's 2A and 4A, summaries are presented only for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in tracted areas. Very detailed data are presented for all places which are central cities of SMSA's in PC80-1-D reports, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants in HC80-2 reports. STF 5 also provides detailed data for places of 50,000 or more.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, MCD's, and CCD's. Such reports and tapes, therefore, provide summaries for the various parts of places created when places are split by the boundaries of higher level areas recognized in the hierarchy. Specifically, place parts within county and MCD or CCD are presented in STF 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A reports. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 specified States and Puerto Rico in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche reports, but the PHC80-1 reports include only places which have data collected for blocks. In the remaining 30 States, STF 1B and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries,

but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

Historical comparability: Sixty-eight percent of all incorporated places of 2,500 or more made changes in their boundaries between 1970 and January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, ED boundaries were drawn so as to allow a user to aggregate 1970 data for each city of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to 1960 boundaries. There will not be a corresponding capability in the 1980 census.

In the 1970 and earlier censuses, CDP's were referred to as "unincorporated places." The name was changed to make it more explicit that such places are defined for census purposes, and to avoid confusion in States where many "unincorporated places" are parts of incorporated towns or townships. Many CDP's have been redefined since 1970. Incorporated places which were newly incorporated or which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO. See RESIDENCE IN 1975

PLACE OF WORK. The geographic location of the plant, office, store, or other establishment where the person worked most last week (see the discussion of reference week under Labor Force Status), ascertained for persons at work last week, including both civilian employed and Armed Forces at work, and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. These data were obtained on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 23 on page 65).

If the person worked at more than one location for the same employer (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked most last week was requested. Persons working at more than one job were asked to report the location of the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Salespersons, delivery persons, and others who worked in several places each week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day, if they reported to a central headquarters. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to report the exact address of the place where he or she worked the most hours last week.

Responses were coded in census processing offices but only for a sample

of approximately one-half of the long-form questionnaires (a cost-saving measure). All entries were assigned codes which define the work location in terms of State, county, place of 2,500 or more (1,000 or more in Alaska and Hawaii) as estimated prior to the census; or in the Northeast region, minor civil division. For residents of SMSA's, place of work was coded further to tract and block (if in a blocked area) if the place of work was within the same SMSA or multi-SMSA commutershed.

Place-of-work tabulations vary considerably from one publication series to another. PC80-1-C reports furnish data for each of the following categories:

Place of work reported

Worked in area of residence

Worked outside area of residence

Percent of those reporting place of work

Place of work not reported

In these tabulations, the place of work is shown in terms of whether or not it is within the "area of residence," the definition of which varies with the geographic summary level. For instance, if a given column in a table presents data for a county, the place of work lines indicate the number of county residents who work inside and outside that county.

Census Tracts (PHC80-2) reports present up to 20 place-of-work categories for SMSA's, SMSA counties, places of 10,000 or more in SMSA's, and census tracts, as illustrated by the following list:

Inside SMSA

Omaha, Nebr. central business district

Remainder of Omaha city, Nebr.

Remainder of Douglas County, Nebr.

Bellevue city, Nebr.

Remainder of Sarpy County, Nebr.

Council Bluffs city, Iowa

Carter Lake city, Iowa

Remainder of Pottawattamie County, Iowa

Outside SMSA

Lincoln city, Nebr.

Remainder of Lancaster County, Nebr.

Cass County, Nebr.

Fremont city, Nebr.

Remainder of Dodge County, Nebr.

Washington County, Nebr.

Mills County, Iowa

Elsewhere

Place of work not reported

Up to 20 separate work locations are recognized in these PHC80-2 tabulations and on STF 4. The same 20 locations are used throughout each SMSA, but they vary from SMSA to SMSA and from

county to county in nonmetropolitan areas.

Special tabulations can be prepared at user expense which make use of the additional detail available on census basic records. For instance, tabulations can be generated which show commuter flows by origin and destination in terms of census tracts within a given SMSA or multi-SMSA commutershed.

Characteristics of workers by place of work can also be tabulated.

Public-use microdata "A" and "B" samples report place of work in the same terms as place of residence, i.e., States and "county groups" with 100,000 or more inhabitants. Within large SMSAs, individual counties and places over 100,000 are frequently identified as county groups making possible some analysis of commuting patterns by commuter characteristics. The "C" sample identifies place of work in central cities and in places in four size categories.

Limitations: It should be noted that place-of-work tabulations do not necessarily give the total number of persons who work in the specified area, only those who also reside within the area summarized. In the above example, the number reported as working in the central business district would not include workers who commute from outside the SMSA being summarized.

Since Place of Work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with Residence in 1975 and Travel Time to Work, it required an estimation scheme which differed from that used for full-sample items. As a consequence, the estimated number of workers 16 and over as derived from place-of-work tabulations will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from tabulations of Means of Transportation to Work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of place of work by other items is necessarily based only on the half-sample.

Historical comparability: Place of work was asked first in 1960, when the inquiry was limited to the State, county, and city of work. In 1970, the question took on its current form, requesting the specific street address and ZIP code. A higher percentage of cases were successfully coded to tract and block of work in 1980 than in 1970, due to improvements in coding materials. Data on place of work tabulated for inside and outside the area of residence, as discussed above, are new for 1980.

See also: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

PLUMBING FACILITIES. Presence of toilet facilities, bathing facilities, and piped water, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H6 on page 62).

Complete plumbing for exclusive use. Piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower for exclusive use by household members. All facilities must be in the living quarters, but need not be in the same room. Hot water need not be available continuously. A privy or chemical toilet is not counted as a flush toilet. A bathtub or shower is counted only if it is connected to piped running water.

Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use:

Complete plumbing facilities, but also used by another household. All facilities present, but with some or all of the plumbing facilities also regularly used by someone who is not a member of the household. This category also applies if the future occupants of living quarters now vacant would be expected to share the facilities.

Some but not all plumbing facilities. Units with one or two but not all three of these: hot and cold piped water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower.

No plumbing facilities.

Historical comparability: Data on plumbing facilities have been collected since 1940. In 1970, there were separate questions on presence of hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. The questions were combined in 1980. In 1980 complete facilities must not only be in the building, as in 1970, but also inside the housing unit.

See also: BATHROOMS; WATER, SOURCE OF

POPULATION. (1) (noun) The number of inhabitants of an area. (2) (adjective) Referring to data about persons, as in "population characteristics." (3) (noun) A group of persons, housing units, or other entities included in a census, or from which samples are taken for statistical measurements.

See also: UNIVERSE

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family

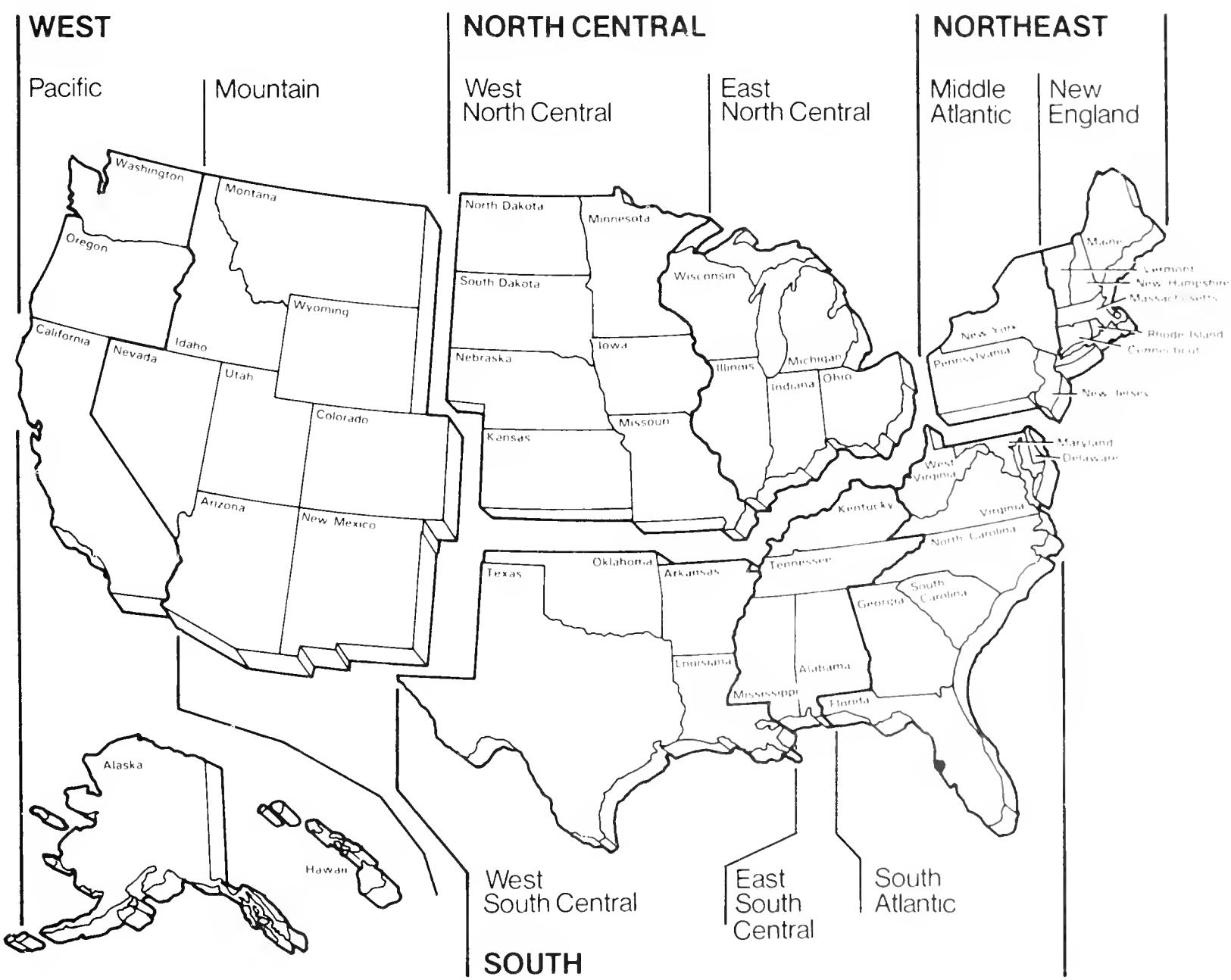
Figure 1. Number of Counties, and Number and Type of County Subdivisions and Places: 1980

UNITED STATES	Coun- ties	County Subdivisions: MCD (type) or CCD	MCD's or CCD's	MCD Characteristics		Places	
				May Split Blocks	Tabulated as Places		
ALABAMA	67	CCD	390			428	28
ALASKA	23	Census subarea	37			143	151
ARIZONA	14	CCD	78			75	44
ARKANSAS	75	Township	1378			472	10
CALIFORNIA	58	CCD	386			422	359
COLORADO	63	CCD	208			266	25
CONNECTICUT	8	Town	169	X	X	33	86
DELAWARE	3	CCD	27			56	14
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	1	Quadrant	4			1	0
FLORIDA	67	CCD	293			391	313
GEORGIA	159	CCD	581			556	56
HAWAII	5	CCD	44			0	96
IDAHO	44	CCD	170			199	1
ILLINOIS	102	Township	1651	X		1278	26
INDIANA	92	Township	1008	X		565	15
IOWA	99	Township	1605			955	1
KANSAS	105	Township	1424	X		625	4
KENTUCKY	120	CCD	474			425	24
LOUISIANA	64	Police jury ward	487			301	64
MAINE	16	Town	513	X	X	323	89
MARYLAND	24	Election district	297			152	170
MASSACHUSETTS	14	Town	312	X	X	39	174
MICHIGAN	83	Township	1245	X	X	531	66
MINNESOTA	87	Township	1854	X		855	2
MISSISSIPPI	82	Supervisors dist.	410			290	20
MISSOURI	115	Township	1347	X		933	10
MONTANA	57	CCD	192			126	13
NEBRASKA	93	Township	1204	X		534	1
NEVADA	17	Township	57			17	18
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	Town	240	X	X	13	49
NEW JERSEY	21	Township	234	X	X	333	129
NEW MEXICO	32	CCD	130			95	33
NEW YORK	62	Town	950	X	X	616	348
NORTH CAROLINA	100	Township	1031			490	105
NORTH DAKOTA	53	Township	1439	X		365	3
OHIO	88	Township	1318	X		939	71
OKLAHOMA	77	CCD	302			596	2
OREGON	36	CCD	211			241	35
PENNSYLVANIA	67	Township	1550	X	X	1018	223
RHODE ISLAND	5	Town	31	X	X	8	20
SOUTH CAROLINA	46	CCD	294			265	116
SOUTH DAKOTA	66	Township	1098	X		312	6
TENNESSEE	95	CCD	462			331	48
TEXAS	254	CCD	863			1112	57
UTAH	29	CCD	91			222	17
VERMONT	14	Town	246	X	X	58	19
VIRGINIA	136	Magisterial dist.	455			229	111
WASHINGTON	39	CCD	245			265	90
WEST VIRGINIA	55	Magisterial dist.	310			230	43
WISCONSIN	72	Town	1269	X	X	579	21
WYOMING	23	CCD	71			89	6

Figure 2. Poverty Level Thresholds in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual) under 65 years	\$ 3,686									
65 years and over	3,774	\$ 3,774								
2 persons	3,479	3,479								
householder under 65 years	4,723									
householder 65 years and over	4,876	4,858	\$ 5,000							
3 persons	4,389	4,385	4,981							
4 persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	\$ 5,844						
5 persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	\$ 7,382					
6 persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	\$ 8,525				
7 persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	\$ 9,512			
8 persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	\$10,429		
9 or more persons	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	\$11,835	
	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	\$14,024

Figure 3. Census Geographic Regions and Divisions of the United States



householder or unrelated individual (see figure 2). Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

The 1980 census definition of poverty reflects revisions recommended by a Federal interagency committee in 1979 to a definition adopted in 1969. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households.

The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Cutoffs for 1979 income used in poverty statistics in the 1980 census are presented in figure 2. As an example, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two related children under 18 can be found in the chart to be \$7,356 in 1979. Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variations in the cost of living.

The poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relationship to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold. Thus, two unrelated individuals living together may not have the same poverty status.

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or the householder of a nonfamily household is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or other than the householder in a nonfamily household are not taken into account when determining poverty status of a household.

Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, variations of the poverty definition are available in terms of various multiples of the official poverty levels. The one most frequently tabulated is 125 percent of the poverty level, where a family or person may have up to 25 percent more income than normally allowed under the poverty threshold appropriate for the family size, etc.

Below poverty level ("poor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "below 75 percent of poverty level" and "between 75 and 99 percent of poverty level."

Above poverty level ("nonpoor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was equal to or greater than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, etc. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "between 100 and 124 percent of poverty level," "between 125 and 149 percent of poverty level," "between 150 and 174 percent of poverty level," "between 175 and 199 percent of poverty level," and "200 percent of poverty level and above."

Limitations: The term "poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The standard statistical definition provides only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Excluded from the income concept is a measure of the benefits derived from the receipt of in-kind government transfers, such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing; private transfers such as health insurance premiums paid by employers; the value of the services obtained from the ownership of assets, such as owner-occupied housing units; and the receipt of money from the sale of property, withdrawal of bank deposits, gifts and money borrowed.

A comprehensive review of the current poverty definition and its limitations can be found in *The Measure of Poverty*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 1976. See also the discussion of limitations under Income in 1979.

Historical comparability: Poverty statistics were first included in a decennial census in 1970. Prior to 1980 the poverty thresholds did not distinguish among families with 7, 8, and 9 or more persons; on the other hand, the cutoffs were further differentiated by the sex of the family head or unrelated individual and by farm/nonfarm residence.

In the 1970 census, the thresholds for farm residents were set at 85 percent of the thresholds for nonfarm residents. 1979 income thresholds used in the 1980 census represent a weighted average of the nonfarm thresholds used in the past male headed and female headed families. The elimination of the 85-percent threshold for farm families increased the farm population classified as poor by about 174,000 persons or about one-fifth nationwide. The net effect of all three changes on the total number of poor persons is to increase it approximately 380,000 or 1.5 percent.

Since the poverty income cutoffs have been adjusted each year for changes in the CPI, and since the overall impact of the definitional changes is minimal, 1980 census poverty figures for the total and nonfarm population should be reasonably comparable to the 1970 poverty figures. However, because of the definitional changes cited, comparisons involving the farm population should be made with caution.

See also: INCOME DEFICIT

PRECINCT. See ELECTION PRECINCT

PRELIMINARY REPORTS. Census Bureau reports which present unofficial population and housing counts which are subject to change and which are superseded by the final counts. Preliminary data are compiled from hand tallies of address registers in the field prior to the questionnaires being processed by computer.

PRELISTING. A procedure used to assemble a list of residential addresses for the census in areas where adequate computerized address lists were not available from commercial sources. It involves having census personnel canvass assigned areas and systematically record all addresses.

PRICE ASKED. See VALUE

PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS. See HOUSEHOLD TYPE

PRIVATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. See SCHOOL TYPE

PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

PROPERTY INSURANCE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

PROVISIONAL. Subject to change but acceptable for use until final data are available. The term has been associated with two types of data in the 1980 census:

1. Complete counts by race and Spanish origin were initially termed "provisional," until the completion of an analysis of these complete counts in conjunction with figures from the sample. Sample questionnaires received additional editing and review during processing, and this resulted in a shift of some persons from the "Other" category to the racial categories "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut," and "Asian and Pacific Islander." The effect of this additional editing on the sample population totals varied substantially by racial group and Spanish origin group, as well as by geographic area, but is generally negligible.

Information now available indicates that since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data by race and Spanish origin. However, data available only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.) are appropriate for use within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Differences between the sample and 100-percent population totals also reflect the effects of sampling variability and nonsampling error. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the race and Spanish origin group, as well as the size of the geographic area.

2. Estimates of long-form characteristics based on a special subsample of the full census sample (the "early national sample"), representing 8-percent of the sample census questionnaires or approximately 1-1/2 percent of the total national population were also called "provisional." The figures were published in a supplementary report (PHC80-S1-1) and differ somewhat from those based on the full sample (for example, as reported in PHC80-S2, PC80-1-C, or HC80-1-B) which should now be used in lieu of the provisional data.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. See SCHOOL TYPE

PUBLIC SEWER FACILITIES. See SEWAGE DISPOSAL

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY. See DISABILITY

PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLE. A computerized file consisting of records of the questionnaire or interview responses in a census or survey for individuals and housing units (with no names, addresses, or other information that would permit identification), rather than summary or tabulated statistics for geographic areas. Users can manipulate the microdata files to prepare tabulations of their own design. In the case of population and housing, only small samples of the census basic records are prepared; tabulations of public-use microdata samples are generally less reliable than published tabulations because of the smaller sample size.

See also: MICRADATA

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY. See WATER, SOURCE OF

PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands which were legally part of the Trust Territory in 1980), the U.S. Virgin Islands, and certain other small islands over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction.

Questionnaire design and the questions asked were developed for Puerto Rico and each outlying area to accommodate local conditions. In the case of some small or military-occupied islands, enumerations were not conducted; only population counts obtained from U.S. Government records are published. The geographic subareas for which statistics are reported vary. Some of those noted below are defined in this glossary; others will be defined in 1980 census reports for the areas.

American Samoa: villages, district subdivisions, districts, and islands.

Guam: census designated places and election districts.

Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: census designated places, municipal districts, municipalities and islands, and administrative districts.

Puerto Rico: blocks; ED's and BG's; census tracts and block numbering areas; zonas urbanas and aldeas; subbarrios; barrios, ciudades, and pueblos; municipios; and SMSA's and SCSA's.

Virgin Islands: places, census subdistricts, and islands.

Other Islands: no subdivisions.

Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisions will appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for States and their subdivisions. Data for outlying areas will appear in 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, and 1980 Census of Housing, Volume 1, reports, and on STF's 1 and 3.

Historical comparability: The Canal Zone was not included in the 1980 census because it was no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

QUINQUENNIAL CENSUS. A data collection activity occurring every 5 years, as in the Census Bureau's various economic censuses in which data are collected for years ending in "2" and "7."

RACE. All persons were asked to identify themselves according to the following race categories on the 1980 questionnaire: White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and Other. The "Other" category includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai, and other groups not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 4 on page 60).

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For persons with parents of different races who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

Limited edit and review operations were performed during the complete-count operations; write-in responses were reviewed in an attempt to classify entries to specific categories, where appropriate. For instance, if the "Other" circle was marked with a write-in entry "Caucasian," then the response was recoded as White. (Additional examples are noted below.) However, all such cases were not identified in the complete-count processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during

the processing of sample questionnaires, write-in entries for the "Other" category were assigned specific codes, which is included on the person's basic record in the census sample detailed tape files.

Asian and Pacific Islander write-in entries, such as Indo-Chinese, Cambodian, or Polynesian, included in the "Other" category during 100-percent processing, were collectively tabulated and shown as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in the census sample tabulations; this group, "Other Asian and Pacific Islanders," is included in the broader Asian and Pacific Islander category in all sample tabulations by race. This shift of "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" entries out of the "Other races" category in sample tabulations and the recoding of write-in entries in the "Other" category to specific categories where appropriate affects the comparability between complete-count and sample data for some groups.

White. Persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. (Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specified race categories but wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other races" category; in the 1970 census most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black. Persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Black Puerto Rican, Haitian, Jamaican, Nigerian, or West Indian.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

American Indian. Persons who indicated their race as "Indian (American)" or who did not indicate a specific race category but reported the name of an Indian tribe.

Eskimo. Persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo."

Aleut. Persons who indicated their race as "Aleut."

Asian and Pacific Islander. In complete-count tabulations, includes all of the groups listed below except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." In sample tabulations, it includes all of the groups listed below.

Japanese. Persons who indicated their race as Japanese, as well as

persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Chinese. Persons who indicated their race as Chinese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Cantonese, Formosan, Taiwanese, or Tibetan.

Filipino. Persons who indicated their race as Filipino, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Filipino American or Philippine.

Korean. Persons who indicated their race as Korean, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Korean American.

Asian Indian. Persons who indicated their race as Asian Indian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Bengali, Bharati, Dravidian, East Indian, Goanese, Hindu Indic, Kashmiri, or South Asian.

Vietnamese. Persons who indicated their race as Vietnamese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Vietnam.

Hawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "Part-Hawaiian" were included in this category.

Guamanian. Persons who indicated their race as Guamanian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the race categories, but reported an entry such as Chamorro or Guam.

Samoan. Persons who indicated their race as Samoan, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Asian and Pacific Islander. In sample tabulations only, persons who reported Cambodian, Hmong, Indo-Chinese, Laotian, Pakistani, Polynesian, Fiji Islander, Tahitian, Thai, or similar responses. Census basic records include codes for over 50 separate race groups within this category. In complete-count tabulations, this group is part of the "Other races" category below.

Other (Race n.e.c. "not elsewhere classified"). Includes all other races (except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups) which were not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. For example, persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in Race, n.e.c. Other Asian and Pacific Islanders are included in the "Other" category in 100-percent tabulations.

Persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in entries such as "Mexican," "Cuban," "South American," "Chicano," or "La Raza" remained in the "Other races" category for complete-count tabulations, and in the "Race, n.e.c." category for sample tabulations. STF 3, STF 4, and public-use microdata samples separately identify, as a subcategory within "Race, n.e.c.," persons who wrote in an entry implying Spanish origin. Such entries are not necessarily consistent with responses in the Spanish origin question.

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the "Other" category encompasses all race categories not shown separately.

In some tabulations, the "Other" or "Race, n.e.c.," category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

In certain printed tables, where space is limited, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for up to four major race groups. In such situations, users should not be misled by the proximity of these two types of data. Spanish origin is not a race category, and persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Tabulations in a number of sources present data separately for race categories (e.g., White, Black, and "Other") for persons not of Spanish origin. In addition, the number of Spanish-origin persons is given by race.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. The 1970 census missed Blacks at a much higher rate than Whites. The Bureau has not prepared undercoverage rates for races other than White or Black, because vital records and other sources of relevant

statistics do not consistently distinguish among other races.

Historical comparability: Questions on "race" or "color" have been asked in each census since 1790. In 1970, when persons with parents of different races were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the father was used. In 1980, the race of the mother was used for persons who could not provide a single response. The 1970 category "Negro or Black" has been retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan have been added. In 1970, the categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. In 1980, all four categories appeared on the questionnaire. As a result of the additions, the 1980 questionnaire had 14 specific race categories instead of 8 as in 1970.

In 1970, persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in Hispanic categories such as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" in the race question were assigned to White; for 1980 these persons remain in the "Other races" category.

See also: ANCESTRY; RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER; SPANISH ORIGIN

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder, i.e., the person in column 1, is used (see Relationship for the definition of Householder). This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Since some households include persons of more than one race, there may be minor differences in counts by race between (1) tabulations of "families by family size" or "households by persons in unit" where all persons regardless of their race are counted according to the race of householder and (2) tabulations of "persons in families" or "persons in households" where all persons are tallied according to their own race.

Historical comparability: Prior to 1980, the concept of "race of household head" was used instead of race of householder. (See the historical comparability for Relationship.) This change should not substantively affect the comparability of these data.

RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL. See POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

REAL ESTATE TAXES. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

REAPPORTIONMENT. The reallocation of a fixed number of representatives to a set of geographic areas. The 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the States on the basis of the population of each State in the most recent decennial census (as mandated by the Constitution) using the method of "equal proportions" defined in legislation.

See also: REDISTRICTING

RECODE. A reorganization of responses from the census questionnaire to form a new variable or to put the data into a more usable form. Family membership, farm status, household income, and poverty status are examples of recodes which form new variables from one or more items on the questionnaire. Users of public-use microdata have the freedom to create their own recodes, for example, value-income ratio, age of oldest household member, selected residential energy costs, and age in 5 or 10 years intervals.

RECORD. A collection of related codes and/or data items treated as a unit; a complete set of such records may form a file.

See also: BLOCK; LOGICAL RECORD

RECORDING DENSITY. See DENSITY (TAPE)

RECTANGULAR RECORD

STRUCTURE. The pattern followed when the record layout is identical for each record in the file. A schematic of this structure forms a rectangle.

Example:

- Person 1 record
- Person 2 record
- Person 3 record

See also: HIERARCHICAL RECORD STRUCTURE

REDISTRICTING. The process of defining new geographic boundaries for administrative, election, or representation areas. For example, the congressional districts of a State are redefined after each decennial census of population to accommodate changes in the number of seats or to reflect population shifts, with the objective that each district have approximately the same number of inhabitants.

See also: REAPPORTIONMENT

REFERENCE PERSON. See RELATIONSHIP

REFERENCE WEEK. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

REGION (Census Geographic). A large group of States which is a first-order subdivision of the United States for census purposes. The four regions—Northeast, North Central, South, and West—are delineated in figure 3. Regions are identified by a 1-digit code. Regions are divided into census divisions (see Division (census geographic)). Statistics for them appear in U.S. Summary reports in almost every publication series, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. The census regions have no relationship to the 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions.

RELATED CHILDREN. See RELATIONSHIP

RELATIONSHIP. Relationship to the person in column 1 of the census questionnaire, ascertained from replies to a complete-count question (see questionnaire item 2 on page 60).

In household. Persons in the household include:

Householder. The person who was reported in column 1. This reference person was to be the person or one of the persons in whose name the home was owned or rented. If there was no such person, any adult household member at least 15 years old who was not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee was to be reported in column 1. In complete-count tabulations, the number of householders is the same as the number of households or occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

Family householder. A householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Nonfamily householder. A householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her.

Spouse. The husband or wife of the householder, living with the householder. This category may include persons in common-law marriages as well as persons in formal marriages; it does not include a partner or roommate of the opposite sex.

In complete-count tabulations, the number of spouses is the same as the number of married-couple families or married-couple family households. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since only

spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." Sample tabulations of the number of married persons with spouse present include subfamilies (see definition under Family) as well as married-couple families.

Child. A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Own child. A never-married child under 18 years who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

Related child. An "own child" or any other family member (regardless of marital status) who is under 18 years, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other relative. A household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. The scope of this category may differ from table to table, depending on what other relationship categories are included. In detailed tabulations (STF 2, STF 5, or PC80-1-D) the following categories may also be shown:

Parent. In complete-count tabulations, the father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. On sample basic records and microdata files, fathers- and mothers-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses under "other relative" on the questionnaire. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes both parents and parents-in-law in the same category.

Brother or sister. In complete-count tabulations, the brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. On sample basic records and microdata files, brothers- and sisters-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes brothers- and sisters-in-law along with brothers and sisters in the same category.

Son- or daughter-in-law. Spouse of a son or daughter of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Grandchild. Grandchild of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Other. The following categories are separately coded in sample basic records and public-use microdata files only: nephew/niece, grandparent, uncle/aunt, cousin, and "other."

Nonrelative. Any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories are presented in certain more detailed tabulations.

Partner or roommate. Nonrelative who lives together and shares expenses with the householder.

Roomer or boarder. Roomer, boarder, lodger, or relative of such; or foster child or ward of the householder.

Paid employee. Nonrelative who is paid to provide household services, such as a maid, housekeeper or gardener.

Other nonrelative. Nonrelative who cannot be described by the above categories, including a person who is related to a partner or roommate or to a paid employee.

Inmate of institution and other person in group quarters. (Treated as categories of relationship for purposes of tabulation. For definitions, see Group Quarters, Persons In.) Persons in group quarters are excluded from counts of persons in households or persons in unit.

Responses to the relationship item were also used in defining families, and subfamilies (see Family; Family Type; Household Type). Tabulations frequently report relationship for persons in family households separately from persons in nonfamily households.

Historical comparability: The question was revised from 1970 to replace the head-of-household category with a format using a reference person, i.e., the "person in column 1." 1980 householders differ from 1970 household heads primarily where the wife in a married-couple family is listed as the "person in column 1." In 1970, the husband was automatically assumed to be the "head" of such a family.

In 1980 tabulations, the substitution of one spouse for the other as the reference person may affect certain of the classifications, such as "parent" or "brother or sister," within the "other relative" grouping. The person in whose name the house or apartment is owned

or rented may in a few cases differ from the person considered by other household members as the "head," but this is expected to affect the classification of relatively few households.

The 1970 questionnaire category "other relative of head" was replaced on the questionnaire by three categories, "brother/sister," "father/mother," and "other relative." Since the category "patient or inmate" is marked only by census enumerators, it was moved to the bottom of the form in a space reserved for "census use only." New nonrelative categories include "partner, roommate" and "paid employee." The former question asking relationship to head of family or household was asked from 1880 to 1970.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

RENTAL VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant units for rent as a percent of the total rental inventory—that is, all renter-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

RENT, CONTRACT. The monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. Rent is shown for occupied units rented for cash and vacant units for rent. For vacant units, rent is the amount asked for the unit at the time of enumeration, and is sometimes labeled "rent asked."

Contract rent is tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Respondents are to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises. The rent amount for the unit is to be reported even if paid for by someone outside the household, or for some reason, not paid. Respondents who do not pay rent monthly are asked to convert the sum to a monthly average.

In the computation of aggregate and mean rent, \$35 is taken as the average of the interval "less than \$50," and \$550 is taken as the average of the interval "\$500 or more." This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H12 on page 62).

No cash rent. Rental units occupied without payment of cash rent. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and

who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (although the first full housing census did not occur until 1940). Rent intervals reported have gone to higher dollar figures in recent decades. The 1970 question on rent had a top category of \$300 or more; it also listed fewer rent intervals than the 1980 question. Constant dollar comparisons, 1970 to 1980, are not prepared.

See also: RENT, GROSS

RENTERS. See TENURE

RENT, GROSS. Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.), to the extent that these are paid for by the renter (or paid for by a relative, welfare agency, or friend) in addition to the rent. Gross rent is calculated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Gross rent is sometimes preferred to contract rent in comparing costs since contract rent may or may not include utilities.

While public-use and microdata show gross rent in dollar amounts (up to \$1,000), the data are not that precise. One reason is that the basic component, contract rent, is reported by the respondent in terms of intervals. To calculate gross rent, the respondent report is converted to a dollar amount by taking the midpoint of the interval; for example, \$55 is used for the interval "\$50 to \$59" (\$35 is taken as the value for "less than \$50"; \$550 is taken as the value for "\$500 or more"). To that figure is added the reported average monthly cost of electricity and gas, and one-twelfth of the reported yearly cost of water and fuels.

Gross rent data are typically tabulated in the same intervals as are used for contract rent. A unit classified as "no cash rent" in contract rent is also classified that way in gross rent, even if the unit's occupants pay for utilities themselves. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Gross rent as a percentage of income. The ratio of gross rent to household income in 1979, converted to percentage form, reported for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more. Data are reported as medians

and in terms of the number of units in categories such as "less than 20 percent," "20 to 24 percent," "25 to 34 percent," and "35 percent or more"; and these figures are typically cross-classified with household income. No-cash-rent units and units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss are assigned to a "not computed" category. This item was computed on a sample basis.

Limitations: In addition to the effect of using interval midpoints, noted above, gross rent data are affected by the tendency of respondents to overstate utility costs.

Historical comparability: Gross rent data have been derived since 1940. In 1970, gross rent figures were somewhat more precise since exact dollar figures were available for contract rent. Also, in reporting a rent-to-income relationship, gross rent was computed as a percentage of family or primary individual income, not household income.

See also: ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; RENT, CONTRACT

RESIDENCE IN 1975. The usual place of residence 5 years before the census (i.e., on April 1, 1975), was asked on a sample basis of persons 5 years old or over (see questionnaire item 15 on page 65). If residence was not in "this house" in 1975, the location was recorded in terms of State, county, and city, or foreign country. The same rules for usual place of residence apply to 1975 as to 1980. Persons such as college students or military personnel were to report the actual residence rather than the legal residence, if different. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with residence in 1980 to determine the residential mobility of the population.

Same house. All persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years, plus persons who moved, but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence.

Different house in the United States. Persons who lived in the United States on April 1, 1975, in a different house from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. This includes persons who lived in the same building, but a different apartment, or in the same mobile home but in a different location.

Same county. Persons who lived in a different house in the same county in 1975.

Different county. Persons who lived in a different county in 1975.

Same State.

Different State. This population is frequently subdivided by region of 1975 residence

A broad. Persons with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including Armed Forces stationed overseas.

Certain tabulations (for example, in Census Tracts reports) subdivide the different-house-in-the-United States category in a different way: central city of this SMSA, balance of this SMSA, and outside this SMSA.

Write-in responses were coded in census processing offices for a sample of approximately one-half of all long-form questionnaires (a cost-saving measure). For persons in the United States in 1975, census basic records specify the State, and county, and the city, town, or village (if residence was inside the incorporated limits). In the Northeast region, minor civil division of previous residence is also included on census basic records. For persons abroad in 1975, the basic records specify the country or outlying area.

Public-use microdata "A" and "B" samples show residence in 1975 in the same terms as they show 1980 residence, that is, States, SMSA's, selected places and county groups with 100,000 or more inhabitants. This makes possible the tabulation of a full origin-destination matrix of migration flows. The "C" sample shows residence in 1975 in terms of regions, divisions and selected States.

Subject reports are planned to cross-tabulate State of residence in 1975 with State of residence in 1980.

Certain tabulations present data on residence in 1975 separately for persons who were in the Armed Forces or in college in 1975 or 1980 so that their movements can be discounted in assessing migration trends.

The number of persons living in a different house in 1975 is less than the total number of changes in residence during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made two or more intermediate moves.

Limitations: Since Residence In 1975 was coded for only a half-sample of the long-form questionnaires, rather than the full sample, any cross-tabulation involving residence in 1975 (e.g., by age) will yield estimates which differ somewhat from figures derived from the full sample or the complete count. For

example, the estimated number of persons 5 years old and over derivable from residence-in-1975 tabulations will not be exactly the same as found in other age tabulations.

Historical comparability: Similar questions on residence 5 years earlier were asked in 1940, 1960, and 1970. The mobility question in 1950 applied to residence one year earlier. Prior to 1980, publications included the category Moved, Residence Not Reported. In 1980, allocations have been made for nonresponse.

See also: NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT

RESIDENTIAL ENERGY COSTS. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

ROOMING HOUSES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

ROOMS. The number of whole rooms intended for living purposes, not only in occupied housing units, but also in vacant units. These rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms.

Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other space used for storage. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H7 on page 62). In the computation of aggregate and mean rooms, 10 is taken as the average of the interval "9 or more rooms."

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: BATHROOMS; BEDROOMS; PERSONS PER ROOM

RURAL. See URBAN AND RURAL (Population)

RURAL FARM. See FARM RESIDENCE

RURAL NONFARM. See FARM RESIDENCE

SALARIED WORKERS. See CLASS OF WORKER

SALARY. See INCOME TYPE

SALE PRICE ASKED. See VALUE

SAMPLE DATA. The statistics collected from the part of a population included in

a sample in order to estimate information about the whole of that population.

"Sample data" is also used to refer to the estimates of the characteristics of the population that are prepared.

SAMPLING ERROR. That part of the error associated with a statistical estimate that is due to the fact that only a subset (sample) of the whole population was observed as distinct from errors due to imperfect selection, bias in response or estimation, errors of observation and recording, etc.

See also: COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION; NONSAMPLING ERROR; STANDARD ERROR

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. Persons 3 years old or over are classified as enrolled in school if they attended regular school or college at any time since February 1, 1980. This question was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire items 8 and 9 on page 60).

Schooling included. As indicated on the questionnaire and in instructions to respondents, "regular school or college" includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Attendance can be either by day or night, full time or part time, to be counted as regular schooling. Enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring was counted if the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

Schooling excluded. Persons were excluded from the enrollment figures if the only schools they had been attending at any time since February 1, 1980, were not "regular" (unless courses taken at such schools could have been counted for credit at a regular school). Schools regarded as not "regular" may nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; specialized vocational, trade, or business schools outside the "regular" system, such as television repair schools, barber's colleges, or typist's training schools; on-the-job training; and correspondence courses.

Historical comparability: Questions on schooling have been included since 1930, although the time reference varied until 1950 when February 1 to the time of enumeration was adopted as the reference period. Most tabulations of school enrollment in 1970 were restricted to persons 3 to 34 years old, whereas most 1980 tabulations do not have an upper age limit.

See also: SCHOOL LEVEL; SCHOOL TYPE; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

SCHOOL LEVEL. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school (see School Enrollment) are classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled. This information was collected on the sample questionnaire by means of a question which asked for the highest grade or year attended (see questionnaire item 9 on page 60).

Respondents were instructed to report the highest grade attended even if it was not completed. Persons still in school were to mark the grade in which they were currently enrolled. Schooling received in ungraded schools was to be reported as the equivalent grade in the regular American school system.

Nursery school. A school organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were to be reported in nursery or kindergarten as appropriate; if the respondent was uncertain as to the level of the Head Start Program, nursery school was to be marked.

Kindergarten. An organized educational program the year before first grade.

Elementary school. Includes grades 1 through 8, identified separately in some tabulations. (Persons enrolled in a junior high school or middle school are classified as enrolled in elementary school or high school according to year in which enrolled.)

High school. Includes grades 9 through 12, identified separately in some tabulations.

College. Junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools. Includes 1 through 7 academic years and 8 years or more, identified separately in some tabulations. Entries on highest grade attended were edited for consistency with age. For instance, entries indicating college attendance for persons under 15 years old were edited out.

Historical comparability: Nursery school first appeared as a category in 1970. An item on vocational training which was included in the 1970 census, was deleted in 1980. For 1980 as compared to 1970, there was an increase in the number-of-years-of-college categories, from "6 or more" to "8 or more."

USERS' GUIDE GLOSSARY

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL TYPE; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

SCHOOL TYPE. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school (see School Enrollment) are classified according to whether they are attending public, private church-related, or other private schools. This information is collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 8 on page 60).

Public. Any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal government.

Church related. A nonpublic school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a religious organization, e.g., a parochial school. (Respondents were not instructed how to distinguish private church-related from private, not church-related schools.)

Other private. A nonpublic school or college controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations, such as private nursery schools and nonreligious elementary schools.

Limitations: In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Historical comparability: Similar to a question asked in 1970, but with the following wording modifications: the 1970 questionnaire category "Yes, public" was changed to "yes, public school, public college"; "yes, parochial" was changed to "yes, private, church-related"; and "yes, other private" was changed to "yes, private, not church-related."

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL LEVEL

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED. Data on years of school completed are derived from two questions, one identifying the highest grade attended in regular school (see School Enrollment); the second determining whether the respondent finished the grade specified. These data were collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire items 9 and 10 on page 60).

Those persons who passed a high school equivalency examination (such as GED) were marked "12" under the highest grade attended (if they had not completed or were not enrolled in a higher grade). Schooling received in foreign schools was to be reported as

the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system.

The number tabulated in each category of years of school completed includes (a) persons who reported that they had attended the indicated grade and had finished it, (b) those who had attended but did not complete the next higher grade and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Most tabulations of years of school completed are restricted to persons 25 years old and over, although some include persons 18 to 24 years old. Tabulations include persons in school as well as those who have completed their schooling. A typical way of reporting years of school completed is as follows:

Elementary:

0 to 4 years
5 to 7 years
8 years

High School:

1 to 3 years
4 years

College:

1 to 3 years
4 or more years

High school graduates. Persons who have completed 4 years of high school (grade 12) or any higher level of education. Therefore, to obtain a count of high school graduates from the breakdown illustrated above, the categories "High school: 4 years," "College: 1 to 3 years," and "College: 4 or more years" are to be added together.

Median school years completed. Calculated as the value which divides the population in half. Years-of-school-completed statistics are converted into a continuous series: the first year of high school becomes grade 9, the first year of college, grade 13, etc.

Persons who have completed a given year are assumed to be evenly distributed from .0 to .9 of the year. For example, persons who have completed the 12th grade are assumed to be evenly distributed between 12.0 and 12.9. Note that this assumption is different than that applicable to other discrete variables.

Actually, at the time of enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had attended at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one

completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons, slightly above, the true median.

Historical comparability: Questions on years of school completed have been asked in censuses since 1940, as a replacement for the literacy question which had been asked from 1840 to 1930.

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL LEVEL

SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY VACANT UNITS. See VACANCY STATUS

SECOND HOMES. See VACANCY STATUS

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

SELF-EMPLOYMENT. See CLASS OF WORKER; INCOME TYPE

SEWAGE DISPOSAL. The type of sewage disposal system for the structure in which the unit is located, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H17 on page 63).

Public sewer. Connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, called "neighborhood septic tanks" in some localities, are classified as public sewers. All units in structures with five or more units are assumed to be connected to a public sewer.

Septic tank or cesspool. An underground tank or pit into which sewage flows from the plumbing fixtures in the building.

Other means. Includes an individual sewer line running to a creek, lake, swamp, etc.; units with a privy; and other arrangements.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, data were collected only outside cities with 50,000 or more persons.

See also: BATHROOM; PLUMBING FACILITIES; WATER, SOURCE OF

SEX. Ascertained on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 3 on page 60).

Historical comparability: A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

SHORT FORM. A term used for census questionnaires that contain only the questions asked of all persons and housing units, that is, the 100-percent or complete-count questions. In 1980, short forms were sent to approximately 81 percent of the population.

See also: LONG FORM

SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES. See FAMILY TYPE

SIZE OF FAMILY. See PERSONS IN FAMILY

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

SIZE OF HOUSING UNIT. See ROOMS

SIZE OF STRUCTURE. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

SONS OR DAUGHTERS. See RELATIONSHIP

SOURCE OF WATER. See WATER, SOURCE OF

SPANISH ORIGIN. Determined by a complete-count question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent (see questionnaire item 7 on page 60). If, when interviewed, the person reported a multiple origin and could not provide a single origin, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single response was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish, are collectively referred to as "persons of Spanish origin."

In certain tabulations, persons of Spanish origin are further classified by type:

Mexican. Persons who indicated "Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano," or wrote in an entry such as "La Raza."

Puerto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or wrote in an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Hispanic"; or persons who wrote in an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil or a nonspecific Spanish group such as "Spanish surnamed" or "Spanish speaking."

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish-origin populations, such as in some Southern States, but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish-origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish-origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980" (PC80-S1).

Historical comparability: The Spanish-origin question was asked on a 100-percent basis for the first time in 1980. A similar question was asked on the 1970 5-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" appeared first (the corresponding category appeared last in 1970). Also, the terms "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" are added to the term "Mexican." The category "Central or South American," included in 1970, was dropped.

Although a question on Spanish origin was included in 1970, it was not the major identifier used to classify the Hispanic population in the 1970 census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "Persons of Spanish Heritage" were variously defined as "Persons of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage" (in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), as "Persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname" (in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), and as "Persons of Spanish Language" (in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia). "Spanish language" referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the household head or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

See also: SPANISH SURNAME

SPANISH SPEAKERS. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

SPANISH SURNAME. In five Southwestern States—Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and California—the surname of each respondent on a sample questionnaire

was examined to determine whether it was one of over 12,000 names on the "1980 Census List of Spanish Surnames."

The resulting 1980 census counts of persons of Spanish surname are for general use in methodological studies and for publication in a 1980 census subject report. (The "1980 Census List of Spanish Surnames" is available on tape or paper copy.) Spanish surname is indicated in census basic records and in public-use microdata samples.

Historical comparability: Spanish surname has been coded on a sample basis in the five Southwestern States in each census since 1950. In 1970, it along with Spanish language (derived from mother tongue), was used to define persons of "Spanish heritage." For 1980 Spanish surname does not contribute to the count of persons of Spanish origin. In each census the official list of Spanish surnames has been improved and expanded. In 1970 the list included 8,000 names.

See also: SPANISH ORIGIN

SPECIAL TABULATIONS. Data summaries for subject breakdowns and/or geographic areas not shown in the reports and summary tape files that are available for public use. Special tabulations are performed by the Bureau at user request and expense, and are subject to the same confidential restrictions as other data products available from the Census Bureau. Resulting data are available to other users, initially, if they will share the cost of preparation and, later, for simply the cost of reproduction.

SPOUSE. See RELATIONSHIP

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA). A large concentration of metropolitan population composed of two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) which together meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must have a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's were in existence at the time of the 1980 census (see figure 4). They were defined by the Office of Management and Budget according to criteria published by that office in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional SCSA's have been defined based on 1980 census results. SCSA's are identified by a 2-digit numeric code. Summaries for SCSA's appear in many reports, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. Summaries are generally

provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

Historical comparability: The original 13 SCSA's were designated in 1975. For the 1960 and 1970 censuses the Census Bureau recognized two "Standard Consolidated Areas" (SCA's), which encompassed metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago.

In 1982 or 1983, the SCSA concept will be replaced by the new Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) concept, with somewhat more flexible criteria, as spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980. These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SCSA's.

STANDARD ERROR. Primarily a measure of sampling error, it is the square root of the variance of the given estimate. Tables are included in most census reports containing sample data which allow derivation of approximate standard errors for these data.

See also: CONFIDENCE INTERVAL, VARIANCE

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A large population nucleus and nearby communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic units and should be substituted for "counties" where counties are cited below. SMSA's are designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data products from the 1980 census will report on 323 SMSA's: (1) 287 defined before January 1, 1980 (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) an additional 36 (including one in Puerto Rico) established as a result of 1980 census population counts (see figure 4). The 36 new SMSA's were designated when 1980 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

1. Included a city with a population of at least 50,000 within its corporate limits, or
2. Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000) and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000 (or, in New England 75,000).

An SMSA includes a city and, generally, its entire UA and the remainder of the county or counties in which the UA is located. An SMSA also includes those additional outlying counties which meet

specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are published in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

With two exceptions, each SMSA has one or more central cities, up to a maximum of three, and the names of these cities form the title of the SMSA. The Nassau-Suffolk, NY, SMSA has no central city, and the title of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA does not contain the names of its three central cities: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of SMSA names. SMSA's are outlined on small-scale maps in several 1980 report series. SMSA data appear in most 1980 census publications and summary tape files. Many SMSA's cross State boundaries, and reports in several series provide summaries for the State parts of multi-State SMSA's, as well as SMSA totals. Summary tape files present data only for State parts of SMSA's, except for the "national" files: STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C.

Historical comparability: A comparison of 1970 and 1980 census products reveals two types of changes in metropolitan territory. First, 69 new SMSA's were created from previously nonmetropolitan territory: 36 were defined in 1981 based on 1980 population counts and 33 were defined between 1973 and 1979 based on current population estimates. (An additional SMSA—Rapid City, SD—was provisionally recognized based on population estimates, but it did not qualify according to 1980 census data.)

The second component of change to metropolitan territory between 1970 and 1980 was the redefinition of many of the SMSA's which were recognized in 1970 census tabulations. Of the 247 1970 SMSA's, 101 were redefined in 1973 based on 1970 census commuting data, most by the addition of 1 or more counties (or towns and cities in New England). In addition, one SMSA was redefined by the addition of one area and the deletion of another (Wichita Falls, Texas), one was subdivided (Nassau-Suffolk SMSA was created from a part of the New York SMSA), four pairs of SMSA's were combined into single SMSA's (for example, Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas), and four SMSA's lost area that was added to other SMSA's. In addition, the names of several SMSA's were changed in 1973, one in such a way that the SMSA code also changed (San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario to

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California).

Since SMSA's are always defined in terms of whole counties (towns or cities in New England) for which extensive data are available, users can usually compile figures for comparisons over time.

In 1982 or 1983, SMSA boundaries will be reevaluated using 1980 census data on commuting, labor force, population density, type of residence, and population growth, according to new criteria spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980 (vol. 45, no. 2, pt. VI). At that time new outlying counties may be added or existing ones deleted, some area titles will be changed and new central cities designated, some areas may be consolidated, and a few new SMSA's may be created. Further, the term "standard metropolitan statistical area" will be shortened to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SMSA's.

STATE. A major political unit of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a State-equivalent in all 1980 census data series. Puerto Rico is also, except that it does not appear in P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file. American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are treated as State equivalents for the presentation of data in 1980 population and housing volume 1 reports, but data for these areas will be available on computer tape only on STF's 1 and 3.

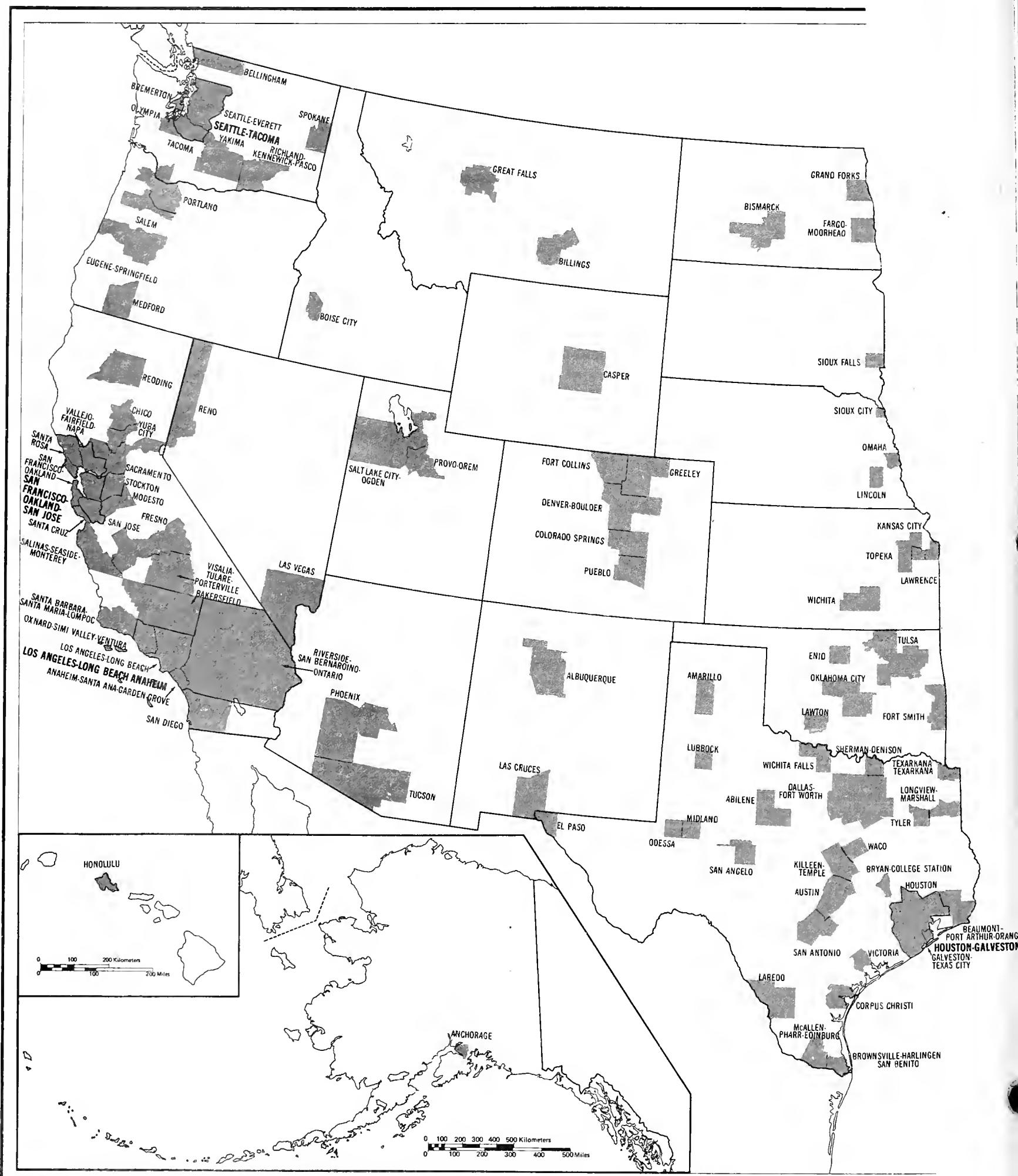
States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code which follows the alphabetic sequence of State names (including the District of Columbia), and by a 2-digit census geographic State code, the first digit of which identifies the census division of which the State is a part. Puerto Rico and the outlying areas have FIPS codes numerically following the State codes.

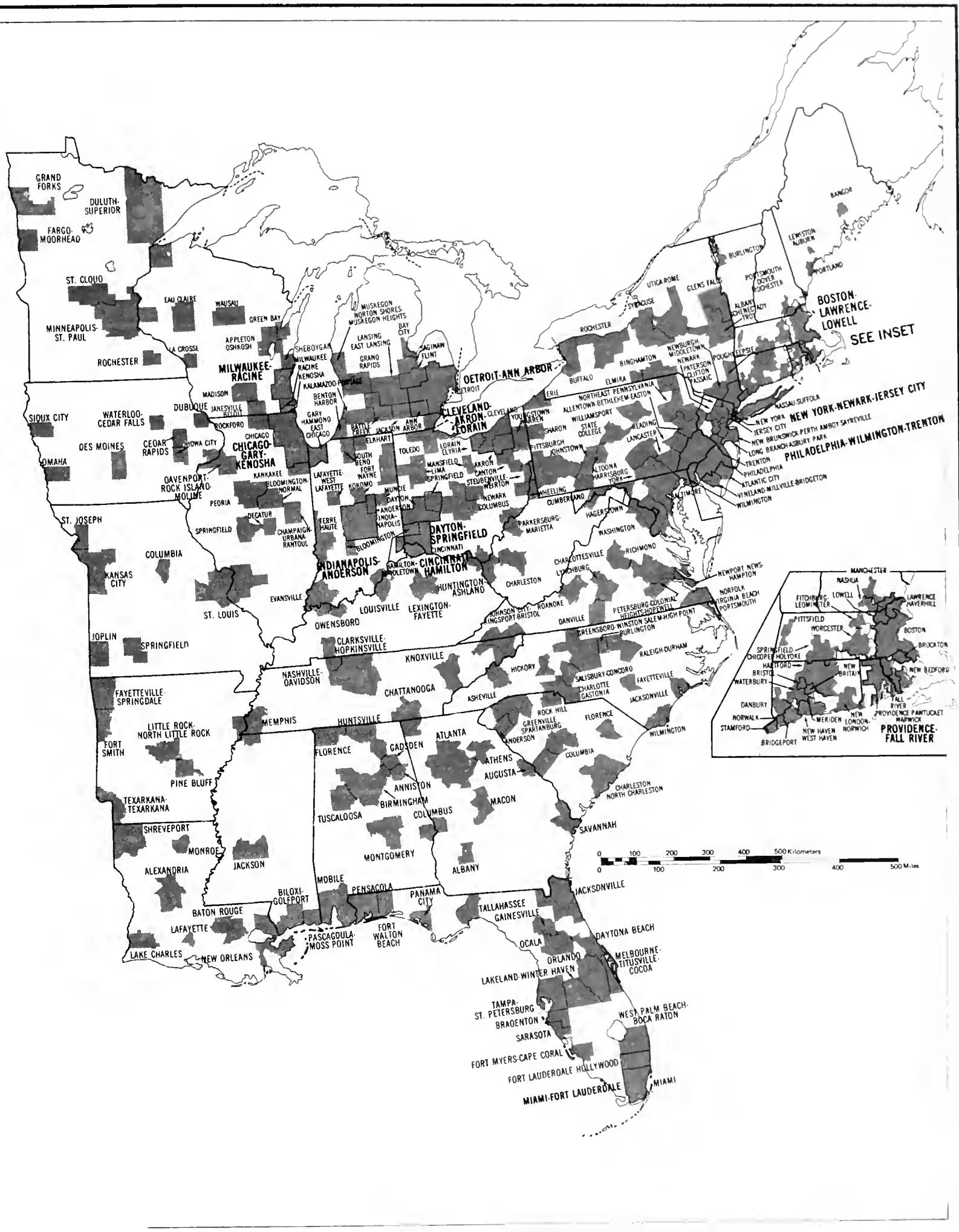
Historical comparability: There have been no significant changes to State boundaries in the last decade. Data for the Northern Mariana Islands are reported separate from remainder of the Trust Territory for the 1980 census.

See also: PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA). A single county or group of counties within a State which is relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. The grouping of the 3,103 counties and county equivalents in 1950 into SEA's was the product of a

Figure 4. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980





special study prepared by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and several State and private agencies. Boundaries were drawn in such a manner that each economic area had certain significant characteristics which distinguished it from adjoining areas. There are 510 SEA's.

SEA's are identified in census tabulations on computer tape by a 2-digit numeric code or a 1-digit alphabetic code, assigned sequentially within the State; however, no 1980 data are summarized for SEA's.

Historical comparability: SEA boundaries have remained largely unchanged since they were defined in 1950. In 1950, 501 areas were defined; in 1960, 509; and in 1970, 510.

See also: ECONOMIC SUBREGION

STATE GOVERNMENT WORKERS. See CLASS OF WORKER

STATE OF BIRTH. Persons born in the United States were asked to report their State of birth as the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born (not the location of the hospital if in a different State). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 11 on page 65).

Specific States were coded from the write-in entries in census processing offices. Specific codes are assigned for each State and for Puerto Rico and outlying areas of the United States, including U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam. Most presentations are limited to the following:

Born in State of residence

Born in different State:

Northeast

North Central

South

West

Born abroad, at sea, etc.

Specific States of birth will be published only in a subject report, but will be available on basic records and public-use microdata.

Historical comparability: The format of the place-of-birth question was changed from 1970 so that the instruction to enter the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born is highlighted so that respondents would not report the location of the hospital if in a different state from the mother's usual residence.

See also: COUNTRY OF BIRTH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

STORIES IN STRUCTURE. The number of stories or floors in the building in which the unit is located, ascertained for occupied and vacant units. Stories (or floors) include basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes. (A basement is an enclosed space in which a person can walk upright under all or part of the building.) This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H14 on page 63).

Responses for stories in structure were edited for consistency with information on units in structure. The responses given for units in structures with fewer than 5 units were edited to "1 to 3" stories.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960; in 1960, however, data were collected only in cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants. In 1980, basements finished for living purposes were counted as stories for the first time.

See also: ELEVATOR, PASSENGER

STRATIFIER. An attribute of the entities in a "universe" by which they are distributed into categories, corresponding generally to a specific question or combination of questions on the questionnaire. For example, in a table, "family income" might be the stratifier by which counts of families are distributed into a set of categories, each covering a particular range of family income.

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS.

See ELEVATOR IN STRUCTURE; STORIES IN STRUCTURE; UNITS IN STRUCTURE; YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

STUB. Information located on the left side of a statistical table, devoted to a listing of line or row captions or descriptions, together with needed headings and subheadings which classify the line captions.

See also: BOXHEAD; HEADING

STUDENTS. See SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

SUBFAMILY TYPE. See FAMILY

SUBSTITUTION. The imputation of data for a person or housing unit known to be present but for which there is no information on the questionnaire. A previously processed person or unit is drawn from the file under certain criteria, and the full set of characteristics for the person or unit is duplicated.

SUBWAY COMMUTING TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

SUMMARY STATISTICS or SUMMARY DATA. The results of aggregating or summarizing data from individual units of observation (for example, persons) to characterize the group of units (for example, the population of a specific area). Summary data may be in the form of frequency counts (for example, the number of females between 16 and 24 in a census tract), or may be in the form of cross-tabulations or descriptive measures such as means, medians, percents, or ratios.

SUMMARY TAPE FILE (STF). A specified set of summary tapes issued from the 1980 census (for example, STF 1A, 2B) containing a broad range of characteristics of population and housing by area (corresponding terminology in 1970: "First Count File A," etc.). The numeric character of the STF designation indicates the basic series of tapes which share the same subject matter and format. The alphabetic character identifies a part containing records for certain types of geographic areas. For example, "STF 1" refers collectively to all of its parts—STF 1A, STF 1B and STF 1C; STF 1A presents data for ED's, BG's, census tracts, and certain larger areas.

SUPPRESSION. A procedure by which certain data items are excluded from public release to maintain confidentiality, i.e., to avoid the disclosure of information which could be associated with specific individuals or, in the case of economic statistics, establishments. It is signified in the 1980 census printed reports by three dots (...), and with special flags on summary tape files.

See also: CONFIDENTIALITY

SURVEY. A data collection activity involving observations or questionnaires for a sample of a population. (A census is a 100-percent sample survey; it collects information about every member of a population.) Surveys are normally less expensive to conduct than censuses; hence, they may be taken more frequently and can provide an information update between censuses. Often, they are used to collect a wider variety of information than is collected in a census.

TABLE. (1) A systematic arrangement of data presented in rows and/or columns with appropriate titles, captions, etc.; and (2) an arrangement of data items within a logical record in a summary tape file or other computerized medium, characterized by a common universe.

See also: STRATIFIER; UNIVERSE

TABULATION. (1) A table presenting statistics; and (2) the process of summarizing data.

TAXES ON REAL ESTATE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION. A publication presenting detailed and complete information regarding a computer file. It generally includes an abstract of the file, an overview of the statistical program of which the file is a part, a data dictionary which describes in detail the data that appear in the file, a glossary of concepts, and a questionnaire facsimile. Technical documentation for files which are based on sample data contain a source and reliability statement which includes a description of the sample design, the weighting procedures, and a presentation of sampling errors and/or a description of the ways to calculate them.

TELEPHONE IN UNIT. Presence of a telephone in the housing unit, ascertained for occupied units. A telephone in the building but not in the respondent's living quarters is not counted. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H26 on page 63).

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960. The 1980 question differs from its 1970 and 1960 counterpart which, designed more as an aid to enumeration, asked whether the household could be reached by phone. The 1980 question refers only to a telephone inside the housing unit. (As an aid to followup enumeration, respondents were also asked to write their telephone numbers on the back of the questionnaire.)

TENURE. The classification of all occupied housing units as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H8 on page 62).

Owner-occupied. A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit but need not be the person listed in column 1 of the 1980 census questionnaire.

Renter-occupied. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, regardless of whether cash rent is paid by a member of the household. ("No cash rent" units, a subcategory of renter-occupied, are separately identified in rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives, or in exchange for the services of,

for example, a caretaker, minister, tenant farmer, or sharecropper.)

Historical comparability: Tenure has been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

See also: CONDOMINIUM STATUS; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS; VALUE

TERMINATION OF FIRST MARRIAGE BY DEATH OF SPOUSE. See MARITAL HISTORY

TIME SERIES. Information collected or recorded at intervals through time (weekly, monthly, annually, or decennially); for example, a series giving the number of employed persons for each month, a series on annual production, or a series on monthly retail trade. A series may be made up of simple counts (for example, population, unemployed, job vacancies), dollar values (for example, income, inventories, purchases), or other types of data. It may also present data in the form of an index.

TOWN or TOWNSHIP. See MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

TRACK. A path which runs lengthwise on a tape and on which data, in the form of bits, are recorded. Tape copies sold by the Census Bureau may be ordered with either 7 tracks or 9 tracks running parallel to one another.

TRACT. See CENSUS TRACT

TRAILERS. See UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF. The principal means of travel or type of conveyance usually used during the reference week in traveling from home to work at the address given in the place-of-work question. (The reference week was the calendar week prior to the date on which the respondent or enumerator completed the questionnaire, further discussed under Labor Force Status.) If more than one means of transportation was used, the respondent was instructed to report the one usually used for most of the distance.

These data were obtained from the full sample for persons at work last week (i.e., including both civilian employed and Armed Forces at work) and are tabulated for persons 16 years old and over (see questionnaire item 24 on page 65). Major categories which appear in abbreviated tabulations include:

Private vehicle. Cars (including station wagons and company cars), trucks (including pickup trucks and small panel trucks); and vans with passenger seats and side and/or rear windows.

Drive alone. Includes persons who usually drove alone as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination.

Carpool. Persons who share driving (e.g., persons in carpools who took turns driving on different days), drive others only, or ride as a passenger only (includes persons who were usually driven to work by another worker, not necessarily someone who worked at the same place as the respondent). Persons in a carpool were also asked how many people usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van (see Vehicle Occupancy).

Public transportation. Buses or streetcars, railroads (including commuter trains), subway or elevated (rapid transit operating on its own right-of-way underground, on the surface, or elevated), and taxicab.

Other means. Motorcycles, bicycles, write-in responses (e.g., ferryboat, airplane), and persons who "walked only," i.e., who walked to work and used no other means of transportation.

Worked at home. Persons working on a farm where he or she lived, or in an office or shop in the person's house.

A respondent who was on a business trip during the reference week may report a means of transportation to work that does not seem reasonable for the place of residence, e.g., a resident of Montana reporting going to work last week by subway. There was no coding of write-in responses within the "other means" category.

Historical comparability: Data on means of transportation to work have been collected since 1960. In 1970, the question referred to the means of transportation to work on the last day of the previous week rather than the usual means during the week. The categories for trucks, vans, motorcycles, and bicycles are new for 1980. Rather than using a separate question on carpools, the 1970 means-of-transportation-to-work question specified "driver, private auto" and "passenger, private auto."

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY TO WORK

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK. The usual number of minutes spent in traveling from home to work (one way) during the reference week, ascertained for persons at work last week and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. (See the discussion of the reference week under Labor Force Status.) Travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc. Time taken occasionally to stop for meals, shopping, appointments, taking children to school, etc. was not included. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 24 on page 65).

This item was coded in census processing offices from the respondent's write-in entry and is recorded on census basic records and public-use microdata in minutes. In some reports, travel time to work is reported in terms of categories: less than 10 minutes, 10 to 19 minutes, 20 to 29 minutes, 30 to 44 minutes, and 45 or more minutes. More frequently the data are presented as an average: mean travel time to work, reported in minutes.

Limitations: Since travel time to work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with place of work and residence in 1975. The estimated number of workers 16 years and over who did not work at home as derived from travel time figures will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from a tabulation of means of transportation to work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of travel time to work with other items is necessarily based only on the half sample.

Historical comparability: Travel time to work is a new item for 1980.

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE. The number of vans, pickups, and small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less which are owned or regularly used by any member of the household and which are ordinarily kept at home. Company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home by a household member and used for nonbusiness purposes. Vans and trucks kept at home are not included if used only for business purposes. The statistics, therefore, do not reflect the number of privately owned trucks or vans or the number of households owning such vehicles. The statistics are ascertained for occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H29 on page 63).

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed that the percent of households with several vans or trucks was understated, and the percent of households with "no vans or trucks" was overstated, when compared to the results of reinterviews.

Historical comparability: This question has not been asked in a census before.

See also: AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT. See CLASS OF WORKER

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

TYPE OF SCHOOL. See SCHOOL TYPE

TYPE OF STRUCTURE. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

UNDERCOUNT. The error in census data that results from the failure to count some persons and/or housing units in the census. "Undercount" is a component of nonsampling error.

UNIMATCH (universal matcher). A computer program that is a generalized record-linkage system. While it incorporates the address-matching functions of ADMATCH, it also can handle building names, street intersections, and nonaddress-matching. UNIMATCH was developed by the Census Bureau and is written in IBM 360/OS assembler language.

See also: ZIPSTAN

UNITED STATES. This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 1980 STF's and most report series (usually in a separate U.S. Summary report) provide data summarized for the United States.

UNIT, PERSONS IN. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

UNITS AT ADDRESS. Number of housing units with a particular house or building address number. This question is asked principally to improve census coverage. If the respondent indicated from 2 to 9 units at the address, census workers checked the number against the number of units for that address on the Bureau's address register. If the respondent's answer was higher than what was shown in the address register, the building was visited to ascertain the correct number of units, thereby assuring enumeration of every unit. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H4 on page 62).

Mobile home or trailer. Included if intended for occupancy where located. Mobile homes or trailers

were counted whether mounted or on wheels.

Limitations: Data users sometimes use "units at address" as a proxy for "units in structure," which is published later because it is based on a sample question. The concepts are not interchangeable, though, since some multi-unit buildings have more than one address and there is some variation in respondent interpretation of "units at address."

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1970.

See also: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

UNITS IN STRUCTURE. The number of housing units in the structure in which the unit is located. The number of units in structure includes all housing units whether occupied or vacant, but excludes group quarters or businesses. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures of specified types and sizes, not in terms of the number of structures with housing units.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. This was determined on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H13 on page 63).

One-family house. Synonymous with 1-unit structure (i.e., the term does not imply occupancy by a family as defined for census purposes). This category excludes mobile homes or trailers as defined below.

1-unit, detached. 1-unit structure detached from any other house, i.e., with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built on are also included.

1-unit, attached. 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2-or-more units. Units in structures containing 2 or more housing units; further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile home or trailer, etc. Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added. If only a porch or shed has been added, the unit is counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space, and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

In the printed reports, this category includes occupied housing units indicated as "boat, tent, van, etc.," i.e., any occupied units which do not fit the other listed categories.

Houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and caves used as a usual place of residence provide additional examples.

Limitations: Users of small-area data occasionally are troubled by certain anomalies in units-in-structure data. For example, a user may encounter a table in which only 5 units in a census tract are listed as being in a structure of 10 or more units. Sometimes respondents do not know the exact number of units in a structure and give an incorrect response.

Historical comparability: Data have been collected on units in structure since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. The residual category "boat, tent, van, etc." replaces the 1970 category "other—describe." The instruction to respondents that a mobile home or trailer counts as a detached house if a room (though not a porch or shed) has been built on to it was added in 1970 and retained for 1980.

See also: UNITS AT ADDRESS

UNIVERSE. The set of entities of which the characteristics are studied or investigated, or about which an inference is made. For example, the universe of the population census is all U.S. residents; and, with reference to census data tables, the universe of a particular table might be stated as persons 65 years old and over if the table distributes all such persons into specific categories.

UNMARRIED COUPLES. Households consisting of two unrelated persons 15 years old and over of opposite sex, regardless of their marital status, and regardless of the presence or absence of persons under 15; derived from responses to relationship, sex, and age questions. Data are presented only in

limited tabulations in PC80-1-D and STF 5. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: This is a new concept for census publications. It could, however, also be applied to microdata from earlier censuses.

UNPUBLISHED DATA. Statistics which are not published in printed reports. Unpublished data may be data products on computer tape, microfiche, or, infrequently, printout. The data derive from a variety of sources, for example, user-sponsored special tabulations, byproducts of regular publication activities, and additional detail purposely included in the several STF's which are basically prepared to provide data for the printed reports. Among the reasons for not publishing the data are limited audience interest, publication costs, and reliability considerations. Unpublished data can usually be obtained from the Bureau at the cost of reproduction.

UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL. An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her, (2) a roomer, boarder, partner, roommate, or resident employee unrelated to the householder, or (3) a group quarters member who is not an inmate of an institution. Classification as an unrelated individual derives from the complete-count question on relationship.

Examples of unrelated individuals include a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to the householder, a maid living as a member of her employer's household, and a resident staff member in a hospital dormitory. Persons living with one or more relatives in a household where the householder is not related to any of them are classified in the census as unrelated individuals; for example, a husband and wife who rent a room from a householder to whom they are not related. Presentations are shown for the universe of "unrelated individuals 15 years and over" for income and poverty.

Historical comparability: A similar concept was used in 1970.

See also: FAMILY; RELATIONSHIP

URBAN AND RURAL (Population). Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas outlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas (UA's) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore, a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a

sparingly settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terms urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

Historical comparability: Except for the minor relaxation of UA criteria discussed below, urban and rural definitions have been consistent since 1950. Within small counties, measurements of urban and rural populations over time may be significantly affected by the increase or decrease of a place's population across the 2,500 population threshold, e.g., the increase of 1 person to a place of 2,499 results in an increase of 2,500 to the county's urban population.

URBAN FRINGE. See URBANIZED AREA

URBANIZED AREA (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs).

The UA criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, but also include some less densely settled areas, and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, if they are within areas of dense urban development. The density level of 1,000 persons per square mile corresponds approximately to the continuously built-up area around a city(ies). The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city(ies).

Typically, an entire UA is included within an SMSA. The SMSA is usually much larger in terms of territory covered and includes territory where the population density is less than 1,000. Occasionally, more than one UA is located within an SMSA. In some cases a small part of a UA may extend beyond an SMSA boundary or possibly into an adjacent SMSA. A few 1980 UA's have been defined in areas which do not meet the criteria for SMSA designation. UA's may cross State boundaries. In a few cases a UA does not include all of an "extended city," that is, a place which is determined to have a significant amount of rural territory.

UA's are identified by 4-digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of all UA names. When a UA has the same name as an SMSA, the UA code is the same as the SMSA code. UA boundaries are shown on final MMS/VMS maps, and at a much smaller scale on UA outline maps in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: Because UA's are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change following each census to include expanding urban development.

The criteria have been fairly constant since 1950, although in each decade some new refinements have been added. For the 1970 census, in which 252 UA's were recognized, it was necessary for the central city to have a population of 50,000 or more, or for there to be "twin cities" with a combined population of 50,000 and with the smaller city having at least 15,000. In 1974 the criteria were liberalized to allow UA recognition to certain cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and this resulted in 27 new urbanized areas. For 1980, no minimum population size is required for a central city.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE.

Occupancy of a housing unit entirely by persons with a usual home elsewhere at the time of enumeration. These units are classified as vacant, since each person enumerated in the census was attributed to the address which they indicated was their usual residence. Housing units with one or more persons staying temporarily with a permanent resident are not included in the count of usual-home-elsewhere housing units.

The count of vacant usual-home-elsewhere housing units is based on item B of the questionnaire, filled by an enumerator in a review of all housing units reported as vacant. These counts appear only on STF 2, classified by type of vacancy. Public-use microdata sample records also identify vacant usual-home-elsewhere units and include appropriate housing characteristics for these units, but include no information on the nonpermanent occupants enumerated there. A supplementary report, PC80-S1-6, is the only source for characteristics of nonpermanent residents classified according to the area where they were staying at the time of the census.

Limitations: Available evidence suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant-usual-home-elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant-regular." In some States these figures differ substantially from counts of nonpermanent households found in the supplementary report PC80-S1-6.

Historical comparability: No corresponding counts of usual-home-elsewhere housing units are available from any previous census.

USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979.

See HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979.

UTILITIES. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

VACANCY, DURATION OF. The length of time (in months) from the date the last occupants moved from the unit. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant. For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Duration of vacancy was determined for vacant year-round units on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item D on page 62).

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

VACANCY STATUS. Determined for housing units at the time of enumeration. Vacancy status pertains to year-round vacant units. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units are determined by enumerators questioning landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others (see questionnaire items C1 and C2 on page 62).

The housing inventory includes vacant mobile homes or trailers intended to be occupied on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer sales lots or in storage yards are not counted as housing units.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if open to the elements; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacant year-round units. Vacant units intended for use, even if only occasionally, throughout the year.

For sale only. Vacant year-round units offered for sale only. The category includes mainly one-family houses, but also two types of vacant units in multi-unit buildings: (1) vacant units (which are for sale only) in a cooperative or condominium and (2) vacant units intended to be

occupied by the new building owners in multi-unit buildings that are for sale. An individual unit that is vacant because it is being held for sale of the entire building is classified as "other vacant." Vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time are classified as "for rent."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered for rent, and vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time, including vacant units for rent in a building for sale.

Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy. Vacant year-round units sold or rented but still unoccupied when enumerated—including units where rent is agreed on but not yet paid.

Held for occasional use. Vacant units for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or "time sharing" condominiums are also classified here.

Other vacant. Vacant units for year-round occupancy not classified above, for example, units held for a janitor or caretaker, settlement of an estate, pending repairs or modernization, or personal reasons of the owner.

Vacant seasonal and migratory units. Vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons. Any unit used throughout the year, even if only occasionally, is excluded. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation—beach cottages and hunting cabins, for example. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Migratory units include those for farm workers during crop season.

Limitations: Most tables exclude vacant seasonal and migratory units since information on characteristics of such units is difficult to obtain.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. In 1970, seasonal and migratory vacant units were reported in two separate categories.

See also: BOARDED-UP STATUS; HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE; OCCUPANCY STATUS; RENTAL VACANCY RATE; VACANCY, DURATION OF

VALUE. For owner-occupied housing units, the respondent's estimate of the current dollar worth of the property. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. A property is defined as the

house and land on which it stands. Respondents estimated the value of house and land even if they only owned the house or owned the property jointly.

Statistics on value are shown only for owner-occupied condominium units and for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres and with no business on the property. Value tabulations exclude renter-occupied units, mobile homes or trailers, houses on 10 or more acres, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, and noncondominium units in multi-family buildings (e.g., cooperatives).

When value data are presented solely for vacant units for sale only, the term "sale price asked" is substituted. In the computation of aggregate and mean value, \$7,500 is taken as the average of the interval "less than \$10,000," and \$250,000 is taken as the average of the interval "\$200,000 or more." This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H11 on page 62).

Limitations: A 1970 census evaluation study found that respondents tended to report a higher value of home in a reinterview survey, with more detailed questions, than in the census. On the other hand, a comparison of 1970 census reports of value with subsequent actual sale prices of a sample of homes sold one to two years later found that the census understated the median market value of those homes by only three percent (compared to the sale prices adjusted for inflation between the census and sale date). This result cannot be generalized to all census value data, however, since the sample was restricted to metropolitan areas, and since census respondents who were about to sell their homes may have been more aware of market values.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (and in 1920 for mortgaged nonfarms only), but value for condominiums is new for 1980. For historical comparability, tables will show condominiums and noncondominiums separately. Values for 1980 reflect increased housing prices: the highest category in 1970 was "\$50,000 or more," for 1980, \$200,000 or more. Also, the number of categories increased from 11 in 1970 to 24 in 1980.

VALUE-INCOME RATIO. The ratio of the value of the unit to household income in 1979, calculated for "specified" owner-occupied noncondominium housing units, limited to one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The

statistics exclude data on mobile homes or trailers. The value of a home is generally several times the income for a single year, and the ratios tabulated range from "less than 1.5" to "4.0 or more," at intervals of .5. (Households with no income or a net loss are included in the category "not computed.")

Historical comparability: In 1970, family or "primary individual" income was used in computing the value-income ratio, rather than household income.

VANS OR TRUCKS AVAILABLE. See TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE

VARIANCE. The average squared differences of a set of observations about the expected value of the estimate. It is thus a measure of the dispersion of the observations about the expected value of the estimate. The square root of the variance equals the standard deviation.

VEHICLE OCCUPANCY. The number of people, including the respondent, who usually rode together to work in a car, truck, or van during the reference week ("last week"). Riders who rode to school or some other nonwork destination were not included. Vehicle occupancy was asked on a sample basis for persons at work last week who indicated the use of a car, truck, or van in the means-of-transportation-to-work question (see questionnaire item 24 on page 65).

Data are reported in terms of categories like "Drives alone," "In 2-person carpool," "In 3-person carpool," etc., and/or as an average: persons per private vehicle. In the calculation of means or aggregates, 8 is taken as the average value of the open-ended category "7 or more." Note that these data are presented in terms of the number of persons in carpools of a given size, not in terms of the number of vehicles or carpools. To approximate the number of vehicles accounted for by these statistics, divide the number of persons who went to work by car, truck, or van by the mean number of persons per vehicle; to approximate the number of carpools, subtract the number of persons driving alone from the derived number of vehicles.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980.

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

VEHICLES AVAILABLE. The total number of automobiles, vans, and light trucks—one ton or less—available at home for the use of members of the household, ascertained for occupied

housing units. This tabulation adds together responses to the two separate questions on automobiles and trucks or vans. "Three or more" vehicles available is the highest category of this question. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire items H28 and H29 on page 63).

Historical comparability: Information on vans and light trucks is new for 1980.

See also: AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE; TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE. All civilians 16 years and over are classified on the basis of whether they have served in the Armed Forces of the United States, regardless of whether their service was in war or peacetime. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 18 on page 65). The question was also asked of 15-year-olds and of persons currently in the Armed Forces, but these groups are excluded from the universe of tabulations.

Veteran. A person who has served but is not currently serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Nonveteran. Any other civilian, i.e., a person who has never served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

While the question on period of service allowed responses for more than one time period, these data are tabulated in terms of mutually exclusive categories. If persons served during both wartime and peacetime, they are classified according to the most recent wartime period of service:

May 1975 or later

Vietnam era only

February 1955 to July 1964 only

Vietnam era and Korean conflict

Korean conflict only

Korean conflict and World War II

World War II

World War I

Other service

Responses to period of service were edited by computer for consistency with age.

Historical comparability: Questions providing detailed data on veteran status have been asked since 1960. For 1980, the questions on veteran status and period of service are designed, for the first time, to include women as well as men. The 1970 counterpart item was

asked only of men and identified two fewer periods of service.

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS. See CLASS OF WORKER

WAGES OR SALARY. See INCOME TYPE

WALKUP. See STORIES IN STRUCTURE

WARD. Political subdivision of a city often used for voting and representation purposes. For 1980, approximately 200 places of less than 10,000 participated in the Bureau-sponsored program to insure compatibility of selected census area boundaries with ward boundaries. In these areas, which had no block statistics, ward boundaries were observed in the definition of EDs. Ward codes appear on appropriate ED records to facilitate user preparation of summaries by ward. The Bureau does not expect to publish ward data.

This limited ward program should not be confused with the fact that MCD's in Louisiana are known as police jury wards and that selected areas covered in the election precinct program (P.L. 94-171 File) are known as wards.

Historical comparability: Population counts for wards in places with a population of 10,000 or more appeared in Supplementary Reports, PC-S1, in 1960 and 1970.

WATER COST. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

WATER HEATING FUEL. See FUEL

WATER, SOURCE OF. Source of the water used by the occupants or intended occupants of the housing unit, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H16 on page 63).

Public system or private company. A common source supplying running water to six or more housing units. The water may be supplied by a city or county water department, a water district, a private water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies six or more housing units.

Individual well. Water obtained from a well on the property of the unit being enumerated or on a neighboring property providing water to five or fewer housing units. The well water may be hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn; piped or not piped; stored in tanks; or used directly from the well.

Drilled. A well generally made with a mechanical drilling rig and less than

1 1/2 feet in diameter. Drilled wells include artisan (natural spring) wells.

Dug. A well generally hand dug and wider than 1 1/2 feet in diameter.

Some other source. Water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, cisterns, or other sources not listed, but not from a public system, private company, or well.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, data were collected only outside cities with 50,000 or more persons. The distinction between drilled wells and dug wells is new for 1980.

WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979. The number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did not work but was looking for work or was on layoff from a job, tabulated for persons who did not work in 1979 or worked less than 52 weeks. Excluded from weeks of unemployment is any week in which the person worked (even for 1 hour), any week for which the person received wages or salary, or any week in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not ask whether the person was available to accept a job. (See the definition of unemployed under Labor Force Status.) This item was collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

Persons 16 years old and over with unemployment in 1979 were classified as follows: unemployed 1 to 4 weeks, 5 to 14 weeks, 15 to 26 weeks, and 27 weeks or more. Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of weeks unemployed.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980. Data on weeks of unemployment were last collected in the 1950 census.

See also: LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

WEEKS WORKED IN 1979. The number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. These data are tabulated for all persons 16 years old and over who worked in 1979, regardless of current labor force status. This item was collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of weeks worked, 1 to 52. Categories available in detailed tabulations include:

13 weeks or less, 14 to 26 weeks, 27 to 39 weeks, 40 to 47 weeks, 48 to 49 weeks, and 50 to 52 weeks. Statistics on weeks worked in 1979 can be used to put 1979 earnings in the appropriate perspective.

Limitations: It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks they worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. An evaluation study of 1970 census data on weeks worked last year found moderate consistency in the classification of persons who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1969, but a high degree of variability for other weeks-worked categories.

Historical comparability: Data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable to data from the 1960 and 1970 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses because of a different structure to the question. In 1970, data on weeks worked were collected for time categories (e.g., 13 weeks or less).

See also: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979; WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979

WEIGHT. A numerical coefficient that is applied to sample values as a result of the process of developing estimates for the surveyed population (the universe). The weight assigned to a given sampling unit reflects (a) the product of the inverse of its selection probability and (b) adjustments for nonresponse and various sample design features. For example, for the 1980 census, long-form questionnaires were used for a one-in-six sample of households in most areas. An individual in that sample, on the average, has a weight of 6, i.e., was counted as representing six persons.

WELFARE INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

WELLS. See WATER, SOURCE OF

WHITE POPULATION. See RACE

WIDOWS. See MARITAL STATUS

WORK - See LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION; INDUSTRY; CLASS OF WORKER, PLACE OF WORK

WORK DISABILITY. See DISABILITY

WORK, TRANSPORTATION TO. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

WORKER, CLASS OF. See CLASS OF WORKER

YEAR LAST WORKED. The most recent year in which a person did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces. This item is tabulated for persons 16 years old and over who were not at work during the reference week. It was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 27 on page 66).

The data from this question are used to define "experienced unemployed" (See Labor Force Status), a concept which excluded unemployed persons who "never worked." In addition to persons who marked "never worked," persons who reported that they last worked when they were 14 years old or younger were assigned to the "never worked" category. Persons who last worked before 1975 were not asked to report the industry, occupation and class of worker of their last job.

Historical comparability: A comparable question was asked in the 1970 census.

See also: LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT. The year of the householder's latest move into the housing unit, ascertained for occupied units. Respondents who had moved back into a unit they previously occupied were asked the year of the most recent move, as were those who moved from one apartment to another in the same building. This item also includes those who, living in a mobile home, moved from one location to another in the same mobile park. The intent of this question is to establish the length of occupancy by the present householder.

The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time. Respondents who indicated that they "always lived here" are assigned to the category corresponding to their year of birth. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H19 on page 63).

Limitations: An evaluation study after the 1970 census found that the census figures for the year the household head moved into the unit substantially overstated the category "always lived here."

Historical comparability: In 1960 and 1970, "Year Moved Into Unit" was asked of every person and included in population reports. Year Moved Into Unit in housing tabulations referred to the year the head moved in. The 1970 questionnaire indicated seven time spans: 1949 or earlier, 1950 to 1959, 1960 to 1964, 1965 or 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969 or 1970.

See also: RESIDENCE IN 1975

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION. See IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF

YEAR OF SCHOOL IN WHICH ENROLLED. See SCHOOL LEVEL

YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS. All occupied units plus vacant units intended for year-round use. Almost all data on housing characteristics are limited to year-round housing units. Vacant units held for seasonal use or migratory labor are excluded because it is difficult to obtain reliable information for them. Counts of the total housing inventory include both year-round and seasonal units.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED. See SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT. The year the original construction of the building was completed (not the date of any later remodeling, addition, or conversion). This item was ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. For housing units under construction which met the housing unit definition, i.e., all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors in place, the category "1979 or March 1980" is used. For mobile homes, trailers, and houseboats, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. For railroad cars, tents, caves, etc., the date "1939 or earlier" is used. The figures show the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and still in existence at the time of the census. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H18 on page 63).

Limitations: Year-built data are particularly susceptible to response errors and nonreporting since respondents must rely on their memory or estimates of persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time, etc. A 1970 census evaluation study found greater inconsistencies between the census and reinterviews among earlier

year-built categories than among categories for more recent periods.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. The categories in 1970 were: 1939 or earlier, 1940 to 1949, 1950 to 1959, 1960 to 1964, 1965 to 1968, and 1969 to 1970.

ZIP CODE AREA. An area established by the U.S. Postal Service for delivering mail. ZIP code areas are identified by 5-digit codes. The first three digits indicate a major city or sectional distribution center; the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area. The areas represented by ZIP codes are based on what is most efficient for the delivery of mail. As a result, they generally do not respect political or statistical boundaries, even those of SMSAs and States, unless the boundaries are convenient for mail delivery. ZIP boundaries do not always follow clearly identifiable physical features, are periodically changed to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all land area of the U.S.

ZIP code data for 1980 (STF3B), reported for 5-digit areas nationwide, are being prepared as a special tabulation for a private company representing a consortium of firms. The file also is available from the Census Bureau, but presently only for a prorated share of the original cost of tabulating and producing the file for all States. Contact Customer Services for further information.

The Zip file is issued by State, summaries are presented both for total ZIP parts where they cross SMSA or county boundaries.

Historical comparability: Census data were first tabulated for ZIP code areas in the 1970 census. The tabulations were done for 5-digit areas within SMSAs and for 3-digit areas elsewhere, on the fifth count summary tapes.

ZIPSTAN (address standardizer). This computer program is the address standardizer for the UNIMATCH program. ZIPSTAN converts addresses into a standardized format by attempting to correct misspelled street components and by converting nonstandard abbreviations into a standard form suitable for input to UNIMATCH. Developed by the Census Bureau, ZIPSTAN is written in IBM 360/OS assembler language.

See also: UNIMATCH

ACRONYMS FOR CENSUS DATA USERS

The acronyms included in this listing are mainly concerned with the 1980 census. For definitions of many of these terms, see the preceding glossary; also some are discussed in greater detail in the chapters of the Users' Guide, Part A.

ACG -Address Coding Guide.

ADMATCH -Address-Matching System. Computer program designed to assist in the assignment of geographic codes to computerized data records containing street addresses.

AHS -Annual Housing Survey.

ASCII -American Standard Code for Information Interchange. One alternative character-coding system available on 9-track computer tapes.

BCD -Binary Coded Decimal. The commonly used character-coding system for 7-track computer tapes.

BG -Block Group.

BNA -Block Numbering Area.

BPI -Bits Per Inch.

BRT -Basic Record Tape.

CBD -Central Business District.

CC -Central City.

CCD -Census County Division.

CCSP -College Curriculum Support Project.

CD -Congressional District.

CDP -Census Designated Place. 1980 term for unincorporated place.

CENSPAC -Census Software Package. A generalized data system for use with census statistical data files.

CINCH -Components of Inventory Change. A housing survey conducted in connection with the 1970 and 1980 censuses.

COCENTS -COBOL Census Tabulation System. A generalized report-generating system that produces tabular results.

COM -Computer-Output Microform.

CPS -Current Population Survey.

CSAC -Census Statistical Areas Committee. Previously called Census Tract Committee.

CSR -Community Service Representative. Now called Information Services Specialist.

CUE -Correction, Update and Extension. A program of activities to update GBF/DIME-Files for use in the 1980 census.

CV -Coefficient of Variation.

DIME -Dual Independent Map Encoding. A type of geographic base file.

DO -District Office. A series of over 400 offices serving as data collection centers in the 1980 census.

DUN -Data User News. The monthly newsletter of the Census Bureau.

DUSD -Data User Services Division.

DUSO -Data User Services Officer. Now called Information Services Specialist.

EBCDIC -Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code. The most common character-coding system used on 9-track tapes.

ED -Enumeration District.

ESIP -Experimental Student Intern Program. A program for recruitment of college students to fill enumerator positions following course work in the spring, 1980.

FIPS -Federal Information Processing Standard. Associated with codes for States, SMSA's, counties, and other types of areas; published in FIPS publications.

FOSDIC -Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers. Optical scanning system used to "read" microfilm of census questionnaires and convert the information into computer-readable form.

GBF -Geographic Base File.

GBF/DIME-File -Refers to computerized representations of map information in the DIME format.

GICS -Geographic Identification Code Scheme. Census Bureau publications from the 1970 and 1980 censuses which give names and codes for all named geographic entities.

GPO -Government Printing Office.

HC -Housing Census.

ISS -Information Services Specialist

MARF -Master Area Reference File

MEDList -Master Enumeration District List. 1970 equivalent of MARF.

MCD -Minor Civil Division.

MPA -Monthly Product Announcement. Lists all new reports, tapes, microfiche, and other products issued by the Census Bureau.

MMS -Metropolitan Map Series.

NCCDS -National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services. Program replacing the Summary Tape Processing Center Program.

PC -Population Census.

PHC -Population and Housing Census.

PUMS -Public Use Microdata Samples.

RO -Regional Offices. Twelve permanent Census Bureau offices used for data collection activities; also provide assistance to census data users.

SCSA -Standard Consolidated Statistical Area.

SDC -State Data Center.

SIC -Standard Industrial Classification.

SMSA -Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

SOC -Standard Occupational Classification.

STF -Summary Tape File.

STPC -Summary Tape Processing Center Program. Renamed the National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services.

UNIMATCH -Universal Matcher. A generalized computer program for matching.

VMS -Vicinity Map Series. Similar to Metropolitan Map Series but for urbanized areas (or potential UA's) outside SMSA's.

ZIPSTAN -Address Standardizer. Preprocessor program for use with UNIMATCH.

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

<small>If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:</small>					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	L A6

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons)
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
 Llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

U.S. Department of Commerce
 Bureau of the Census
 Form D-2

1980 Census of the United States

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Please continue

Form Approved
 OMB No. 41378006

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued**How to fill out your Census Form****Page 1**

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope. no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1**List in Question 1**

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?**Do Not List in Question 1**

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box .

Then please:

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20

Please continue →

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the
QUESTIONS
↓

These are the columns
for ANSWERS →
Please fill one column for each
person listed in Question 1.

2. How is this person related to the person
in column 1?

Fill one circle.

If "Other relative" of person in column 1,
give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law,
niece, grandson, etc.

PERSON in column 1

Last name

First name

PERSON in column 2

Last name

First name

PERSON in column 3

Last name

First name

Middle initial

3. Sex Fill one circle.

Male Female

Male Female

Male Female

4. Is this person —

Fill one circle.

White
Black or Negro
Japanese
Chinese
Filipino
Korean
Vietnamese
Indian (Amer.)
Print
tribe →

If relative of person in column 1:

- Husband/wife
- Father/mother
- Son/daughter
- Other relative
- Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

- Roomer, boarder
- Other nonrelative
- Partner, roommate
- Paid employee

If relative of person in column 1:

- Husband/wife
- Father/mother
- Son/daughter
- Other relative
- Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

- Roomer, boarder
- Other nonrelative
- Partner, roommate
- Paid employee

5. Age, and month and year of birth

a. Print age at last birthday.

b. Print month and fill one circle.

c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle
below each number.

a. Age at last
birthday

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

b. Month of
birth

Jan.—Mar.

Apr.—June

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1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

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1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 3

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <i>Print tribe</i> →	
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
1	
1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/>	
9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/>
2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/>
4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/>	5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/>
6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/>	7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/>
8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>	9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Never attended school—Skip question 10	
<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1,
please see note on page 20.

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
 No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
 No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
 No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- One
- 2 apartments or living quarters
- 3 apartments or living quarters
- 4 apartments or living quarters
- 5 apartments or living quarters
- 6 apartments or living quarters
- 7 apartments or living quarters
- 8 apartments or living quarters
- 9 apartments or living quarters
- 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- Yes, for this household only
- Yes, but also used by another household
- No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- 1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms
- 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
- 3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- No
- Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- Yes
- No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- Yes
- No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 | <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$17,499 | <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$22,499 | <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$22,500 to \$24,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$27,499 | <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$27,500 to \$29,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 or more |

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 | <input type="radio"/> \$160 to \$169 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59 | <input type="radio"/> \$170 to \$179 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69 | <input type="radio"/> \$180 to \$189 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79 | <input type="radio"/> \$190 to \$199 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89 | <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99 | <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$109 | <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$110 to \$119 | <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$129 | <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$349 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$130 to \$139 | <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$399 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$140 to \$149 | <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$499 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$159 | <input type="radio"/> \$500 or more |

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	E. Total persons
		<u>Occupied</u>	Year round use Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	Less than 1 month	
		First form Continuation		1 up to 2 months	
		<u>Vacant</u>		2 up to 6 months	
		Regular Usual home elsewhere		6 up to 12 months	
		<u>Group quarters</u>		1 year up to 2 years	
		First form Continuation		2 or more years	
		<u>C2. Vacancy status</u>			
		For rent			
		For sale only			
		Rented or sold, not occupied			
		Held for occasional use			
		Other vacant			
		<u>C3. Is this unit boarded up?</u>			
		Yes	<input type="radio"/> No		

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	<p>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</td> <td>Coal or coke</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gas bottled, tank, or LP</td> <td>Wood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>Other fuel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</td> <td>No fuel used</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood	Coal or coke	Gas bottled, tank, or LP	Wood	Electricity	Other fuel	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	No fuel used														
Gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood	Coal or coke																						
Gas bottled, tank, or LP	Wood																						
Electricity	Other fuel																						
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	No fuel used																						
<p>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	<p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</td> <td>Coal or coke</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gas bottled, tank, or LP</td> <td>Wood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>Other fuel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</td> <td>No fuel used</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood	Coal or coke	Gas bottled, tank, or LP	Wood	Electricity	Other fuel	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	No fuel used														
Gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood	Coal or coke																						
Gas bottled, tank, or LP	Wood																						
Electricity	Other fuel																						
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	No fuel used																						
<p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</td> <td>Coal or coke</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gas bottled, tank, or LP</td> <td>Wood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>Other fuel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</td> <td>No fuel used</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood	Coal or coke	Gas bottled, tank, or LP	Wood	Electricity	Other fuel	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	No fuel used														
Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood	Coal or coke																						
Gas bottled, tank, or LP	Wood																						
Electricity	Other fuel																						
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	No fuel used																						
<p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — <i>Skip to H16</i> <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? <p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input checked="" type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$.00 OR</td> <td>Included in rent or no charge</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><i>Average monthly cost</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$.00 OR</td> <td>Electricity not used</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b. Gas</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$.00 OR</td> <td>Included in rent or no charge</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><i>Average monthly cost</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$.00 OR</td> <td>Gas not used</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>c. Water</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$.00 OR</td> <td>Included in rent or no charge</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><i>Yearly cost</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$.00 OR</td> <td>These fuels not used</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$.00 OR</td> <td>Included in rent or no charge</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><i>Yearly cost</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	\$.00 OR	Included in rent or no charge	<i>Average monthly cost</i>		\$.00 OR	Electricity not used	\$.00 OR	Included in rent or no charge	<i>Average monthly cost</i>		\$.00 OR	Gas not used	\$.00 OR	Included in rent or no charge	<i>Yearly cost</i>		\$.00 OR	These fuels not used	\$.00 OR	Included in rent or no charge	<i>Yearly cost</i>	
\$.00 OR	Included in rent or no charge																						
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\$.00 OR	Electricity not used																						
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\$.00 OR	Gas not used																						
\$.00 OR	Included in rent or no charge																						
<i>Yearly cost</i>																							
\$.00 OR	These fuels not used																						
\$.00 OR	Included in rent or no charge																						
<i>Yearly cost</i>																							
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (<i>city water department, etc.</i>) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (<i>a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.</i>)? 	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? <i>Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No 																						
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 																						
<p>H18. About when was this building originally built? <i>Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 																						
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> Always lived here <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No 																						
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <i>(Do not count electric heat pumps here)</i> <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (<i>permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard</i>) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters <i>with</i> flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters <i>without</i> flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (<i>not portable</i>) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No <p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles <p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 																						

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 5

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30-H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$.00 OR None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$.00 OR None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- Yes
- No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$.00 OR No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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(1)	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	(2)	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	(3)	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	
S.S.	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	S.S.	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	S.S.	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
(4)	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	(5)	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	(6)	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	
S.S.	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	S.S.	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	S.S.	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
(7)	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	GQ. <input type="checkbox"/>	H30. <input type="checkbox"/>	H31. <input type="checkbox"/>	H32c. <input type="checkbox"/>			
S.S.	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 6

Name of Person 1 on page 2:	Last name	First name	Middle initial
11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.			
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.			
12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States? Yes, a naturalized citizen No, not a citizen Born abroad of American parents			
b. When did this person come to the United States to stay? 1975 to 1980 1965 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1964 Before 1950			
13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? Yes No, only speaks English — Skip to 14			
b. What is this language? (For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)			
c. How well does this person speak English? Very well Not well Well Not at all			
14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide. (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)			
15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there. Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person Yes, this house — Skip to 16 No, different house			
b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)? (1) State, foreign country. Puerto Rico. Guam, etc.: (2) County: (3) City, town, village, etc.: (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.? Yes No, in unincorporated area			

16. When was this person born? Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33 Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person							
17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces? Yes No b. Attending college? Yes No c. Working at a job or business? Yes, full time No Yes, part time							
18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide Yes No — Skip to 19							
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. May 1975 or later Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) February 1955–July 1964 Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) World War II (September 1940–July 1947) World War I (April 1917–November 1918) Any other time							
19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which... a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? Yes No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?							
20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6 How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more or children she has adopted							
21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once? Once More than once b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage? (Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)							
c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)? Yes No							
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY							
Per. No.	11	13b	14	15b	23	VL	24a

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off, add overtime or extra hours worked

Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide

a. Address (Number and street)

If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.? Yes No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State ZIP Code

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)? Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week? If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance

Car	Taxicab
Truck	Motorcycle
Van	Bicycle
Bus or streetcar	Walked only
Railroad	Worked at home
Subway or elevated	Other — Specify

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c
Otherwise, skip to 28

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —	CENSUS USE
<input type="radio"/> Drive alone — Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Drive others only	I O
<input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only	I I I
d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?	II 2 2
<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6	II 3 3
<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 or more	O 4 4
After answering 24d, skip to 28.	III 5 5
25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?	O G G
<input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff	O 2 2
<input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.	O 9 9
<input type="radio"/> No	
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?	22b.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27	O O
b. Could this person have taken a job last week?	I I
<input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E E
<input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill	3 3
<input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)	4 4
<input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job	5 5
27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?	6 6
<input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974	7 7
<input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier	8 8
<input type="radio"/> Never worked	9 9
28–30. Current or most recent job activity	28.
Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.	A B C
a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.	O O O
(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)	D E F
b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.	O O O
(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)	G H J
c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)	K L M
<input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail trade	O O O
<input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)	I I I
29. Occupation	29.
a. What kind of work was this person doing?	N P Q
(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)	R S T
b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?	U V W
(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)	X Y Z
30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)	V G T
Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Federal government employee	<input type="radio"/>
State government employee	<input type="radio"/>
Local government employee (city, county, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —	
Own business not incorporated	<input type="radio"/>
Own business incorporated	<input type="radio"/>
Working without pay in family business or farm	<input type="radio"/>

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes No — Skip to 31d

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks _____

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours _____

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?

Weeks _____

32. Income in 1979 —

Fill circles and print dollar amounts.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see Instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes → \$.00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.

Yes → \$.00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

c. Own farm . . .

Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper

Yes → \$.00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . .

Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes → \$.00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .

Yes → \$.00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .

Yes → \$.00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .

Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes → \$.00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses. \$.00
(Annual amount — Dollars)

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.
OR — None

Page 7

Questions 11-33 presented 6 more times for other household members in actual long forms.

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 20

**Please Make Sure You Have
Filled This Form Completely**

For persons who answered in Question 1 that they are staying here only temporarily and have a usual home elsewhere enter the address of usual home here

House number	Street or road	Apartment number or location
--------------	----------------	------------------------------

City	County
------	--------

State	ZIP Code
-------	----------

For Answers to Questions H1, H2, and H3.

H1. Name of person(s) left out and reason:

H2 Name of person(s) away from home and reason away:

H3. Name of visitor(s) for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a Census Taker:

NOTE

If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A Census Taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

1 Check to be certain you have:

- Answered Question 1 on page 1
- Answered Questions 2 through 10 for each person you listed at the top of pages 2 and 3
- Answered Questions H1 through H32 on pages 3, 4, and 5
- Filled a pair of pages for each person listed on pages 2 and 3. That is, pages 6 and 7 should be filled for the Person in column 1, pages 8 and 9 for the Person in column 2, etc

Please notice we need answers to questions 17 through 33 for every person born before April 1965 even though they may not seem to apply to the particular person

For example, you may have forgotten to fill all the necessary circles on work or on income for a teenager going to school, or a retired person. To avoid our having to check with you to make sure of the answer, please be certain you have given all the necessary answers

2 Write here the name of the person who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number on which the people in this household can be called

Name _____

Date _____

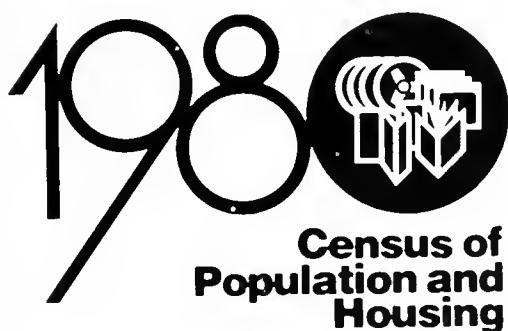
Telephone Number _____

3 Then fold the form the way it was sent to you. Mail it back in the enclosed envelope. The address of the U.S. Census Office appears on the front cover of this questionnaire. Please be sure that before you seal the envelope the address shows through the window. No stamp is required

Thank you very much



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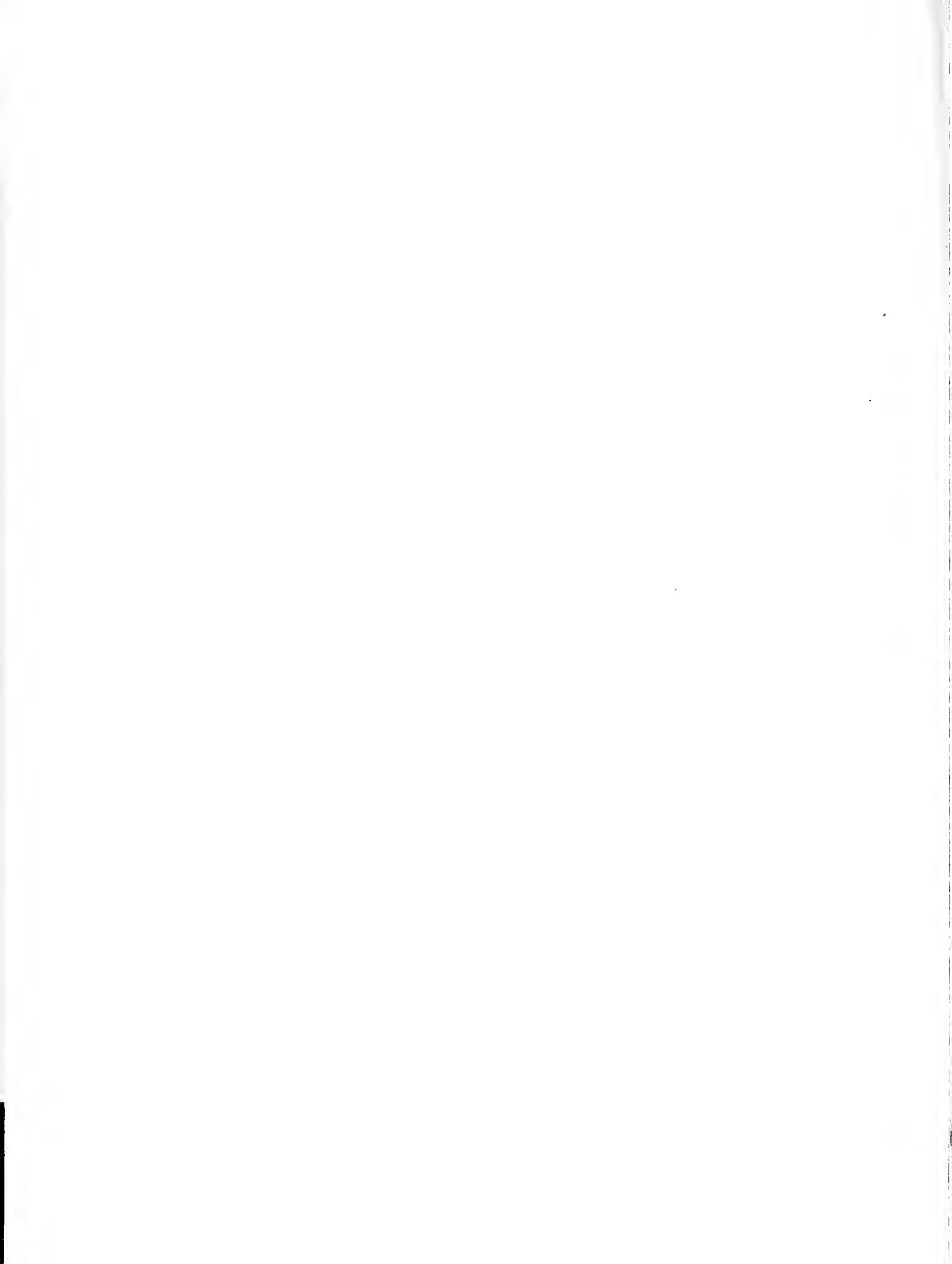
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